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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

REPORT ON THE AFRICAN FORTS.

REPORT
FROM
THE SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ON PAPERS RELATING TO THE
AFRICAN FORTS.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
June, 26, 1816.)

THE Patriot observes with pride, and the Philanthropist with pleasure, the difference between that tone of mind which pervades many of the public proceedings of the present day, from that which a few years ago was prevalent, and indeed, exclusive. The temper of inquiry, formerly was, by what means can we draw the utmost advantage from such or such a place? from such or such a people? from such or such a traffic? Without losing sight of this, we now find these questions intermingled,—What has been done to benefit the inhabitants of such or such a place, with which we trade?—What efforts have been made to civilize them?—perhaps, to instruct them, is added; and a kind of surprise is expressed, if nothing has been planned or executed, to that effect. Let it be granted, that this is the order of the day,—it is the im-

mediate fashion,—it is the rage: still, it is honourable to a nation to entertain such fashions; and as to the ultimate result, the Patriot and the Philanthropist will leave that to be ascertained and completed by succeeding generations, hoping the best: for the progress of instruction, generally, is slow, though sure; and those who rightly estimate the nature of the work they are engaged in, may adopt the language of the artist who when censured for the slowness of his pencil answered, “I paint for Eternity”——“*We labour for Eternity.*”

Every nation, every tribe, has had its Benevolent and Beneficent personages, who have delighted in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow men. Perhaps the most barbarous hordes have much to do them honour, had they records to relate the incidents; but, the disposition of a whole nation, the expectation of the Legislature, the attention of the Senators, turned to this subject, is equally honourable to themselves, as individuals, and to the nation which they represent. The public, the population at large, take a lively interest in the question, and *this*, we must be allowed to consider among the most honourable distinctions of the British people. We are not aware, that we do any other nation of the earth the smallest injustice, when we say Britain has taken the lead, and

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keeps it, in that course of philanthropy which distinguishes modern times. To connect the notion of Philanthropy with the name of France, is to expose the proposition to sneer and ridicule; with Spain, the Holy Inquisition frowns away the inquirer: with Italy, alas! his Holiness is too religious to be beneficent: with Germany, her sufferings have paralyzed her power. If we ask whose vessels still carry on the slave trade, and lend themselves to the nefarious purposes of that infamous commerce, we are told—America. The Americans fit out vessels, they falsify their flag, to elude detection; and thus, preferring profit to every other interest, they pursue it, to the infinite disgrace of their country, and themselves. The Spaniards and the Portuguese are their coadjutors; and thus the baneful influence is maintained: and Smuggling in all its branches is promoted. Such are the attractions, and such the atrocities of illicit gain!

An enquiry into the condition of the Forts in Africa, now in possession of British power, or maintained by British influence, includes further information on the condition of the people—the African people, around them. Are these Forts employed as instruments of oppression?—are they Black-Holes of tyranny? No such fact appears; or will appear: they are houses of some strength, for the accommodation of European settlers,—but there ends their principal pretensions to the appellations of Forts. They display, indeed, the British flag, and the native claim their protection:—a more than sufficient sign of their military strength! They pay ground rent, too, to the Chief; who transfers his right of property, for an annual compensation. Such are the British Forts in Africa!—Respectable in appearance; defensive in reality: they preserve a military air and regularity; they maintain order, they command the passages of rivers against vessels, and they control the population immediately in their neighbourhood, though not without exception, as we shall see.

But,—of things in their order: This Enquiry is merely beginning: with many other excellent propositions, it waits the event of the ensuing Session of Parliament, to make further progress.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom the several Papers which were presented to the House upon the 9th day of this instant May, from the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, were referred, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their observations thereupon, to the House; and to whom the Petition of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, and the Copy of the Report of the Commissioners sent out by his Majesty's Government, to investigate the state of the Settlements and Forts on the Coast of Africa, were also referred; and who were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them to the House;—Have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:

Your Committee regret, that the late period of the Session at which they were appointed, has precluded them from entering into the detailed Examination, without which they feel it impossible to make any Report on the Subject referred to them, which can be satisfactory to themselves or the House.

The History of these Forts is given by the Secretary to the African Company in the following terms:

Do you know, from any documents to which you have access, as Secretary to the African Company, at what periods the various Forts upon the Gold Coast were either erected by this Company, or taken possession of?—I have brought with me a paper intitled, "The Case of the Royal African Company of England," dated in the Year 1730, in which I find the following information upon that subject:—That in the reigns of James the First and Charles the First, two Forts were built; one of them called Cormantieu, on the Gold Coast, and another on the River Gambia, on the North Coast, which were the only places of any consequence of which the English were in possession at the Restoration. The paper above-mentioned states, that the Royal African Company of England was established by letters

patent, dated the 27th of September 1672, at which time they were in possession of one small Fort at Cabo Corso (now Cape Coast) that being the only Fort on all this Coast of which the Dutch had not dispossessed the Company during the (then) late war. The first thing which this Company found most necessary to be done, was to endeavour by all lawful ways and means to strengthen themselves as much as possible on the Coast, as other nations, and especially the Dutch, had done before them; and for this purpose they enlarged Cape Coast Castle, and made it six times larger, stronger, and more commodious than before. They built one fort at Accra, another at Dixcove, a third at Winnebah, a fourth at Succoedee, a fifth at Commenda, and rebuilt a sixth at Annamaboe.—They likewise purchased Fort Rixburgh, now Fort Royal, of the Danes, without which Cape Coast Castle could not be safe; and they also built another Fort from the ground at Whydah, for the security of the negro trade at that place. When the Forts of Appollonia, Tantom Querry, and Pram Pram were acquired, I am not at this moment prepared to say. Having spoken of the Royal African Company, it is proper I should explain that this was a Company which succeeded another Company, established by Queen Elizabeth in the 30th year of her reign, and that the present African Company was established by the Act 23 Geo. II, c. 31. when the Forts and Settlements were transferred to them.

Do you know whether the Governors who have been appointed to the command of these Forts by the African Company, have been all along traders for themselves? I believe they have.

During the continuance of the Slave Trade, did not their occupation in that trade, according to the best of your knowledge and belief, furnish the greatest source of their emolument?—I think it did; I mean every emolument that was derived from trade.

Do the present Governors continue to trade on their own account?—They do.

It appears then, that these Forts were built, as much for security against European enemies, as against native aggressors; and farther, in the instance of Winnebah, the governor of which was surprized by the natives, and murdered, that the place was blown up, and abandoned, as punishment for the crime. The natives have since repeatedly applied

for re-establishment of the Factory:—but, a bad character is a very bad thing!

Of what nature is the accommodation which the Forts afford to trade?—Very great; they keep open the communication with the interior, they are the depots for goods, they protect the British subjects residing near them; by these means, the trade is collected day by day, and a collection of three months is shipped in 24 hours, without which no ship could profitably trade to the Gold Coast, as she would otherwise be obliged to stay three months at each point, to collect the same quantity of goods. I would wish to add also, that these Forts give an exclusive trade, to a considerable extent, to the British subject.

The British power on the Gold Coast, is the power of opinion. The people have been in the habit of respecting the nation, the authorities, and the establishments; and this habit now stands them in stead of reason. They have also, on certain occasions, found safety within the British premises; and these occasions they still remember: for, although these forts are sufficiently unimilitary in the eyes of a European Officer of Engineers, yet they are competent to resist whatever force the native Africans can bring against them.

Annamaboe Fort was attacked by the King of Ashantee, at the head of an army consisting of 30,000 men.—This was in the year 1808 or 1809, on which occasion they were repulsed with the loss of 3,000 killed by the garrison of the Fort. It is a singular thing, that these people, the Ashantees, who had never seen a white man, nor the sea, were the most civil and well-bred people that I have seen in Africa. It is astonishing to see men, with such few opportunities, so well behaved,

We always protect the towns-people residing near the Fort; and in this particular case, about 5,000 of the women and children got into the Fort for refuge, and were there maintained for several days; all of whom would have been massacred, or taken as slaves into the country, but for the protection afforded them by the Fort.

The Forts, then, are a benefit, of no despicable nature, to these people; and our readers have seen in some of our late numbers, the mediation of peace between these our *natural* allies and their invaders, though incomparably more numerous and more powerful.

The Committee have, with great propriety, been attentive to whatever so much as sounded like *Slavery*, under British protection and influence. The description of a class of natives as "Castle Slaves," gives them occasion to enquire who, and what they are, and why so called? The result is a curious instance of the force of words, or the continuation of appellations, which are so, *because they are so*: and which continue so, *because they were so*. The question is, "What is the situation of the persons denominated *Castle Slaves*, in the Company's service?"—The answer is, "They are FREE SERVANTS; called "*Castle Slaves*," because they are so denominated in the Act of Parliament, [passed as far back as 23 Geo. II.] They are artificers;—have their particular hours of work;—their particular hours to themselves; are exceedingly well paid; and were we to offer them their freedom, as they call it, they would not accept it. I take upon myself to say (says Mr. Swanzy) that they prefer their situation to that of being free. In short, they are free. They are never sold; not do the Company buy slaves. We call them *Castle Slaves*, because we are accustomed to call them by that name." See now, how an old designation might mislead a half-informed politician!—"Aye, aye, the English rail against slavery, at home; but abroad—"

On another occasion we have the following account of these people, their duties and occupations,—their importance—their effective strength, and their relative influence among their own people.

The above Charge arises principally from the Maintenance of Black Tradesmen, Labourers, Labouresses, and others, stationed at Cape Coast Castle, and the other Forts on the Gold Coast, under the direction of the African Committee; they are nearly 300 in number. They are called *Castle Slaves*, because they are so denominated by the Act of Parliament of 23d George II. These people, or rather their ancestors, were handed over by the Royal African Company to the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, as public property. The males are chiefly tradesmen, such as carpenters,

bricklayers, blacksmiths, sawyers, coopers, stone-hewers, &c. with their several apprentices; who are employed in keeping in repair the several Forts, under the direction of a surveyor and his deputy.—The females are for the most part labouresses, attending the artificers, in carrying stone, lime, mortar, &c.; some are usefully employed as prapa women, or domestic servants, in keeping the several apartments clean and wholesome; some few in the Hospital and Surgery, and some of the younger ones as garden girls. The whole number appears large, but rarely two-thirds of them are capable of attending duty at one time; the others may be classed under the respective heads of—those laid up with Guinea-worms (frequently confining them from three to nine months) or with other disorders; pregnant women, or such as are suckling; the old and infirm; the superannuated; and, lastly, such children as are too young for labour.

Without these artificers it would be totally impossible to keep the Forts in any tolerable repair, unless, indeed, artificers were to be sent annually from England, which would not only be attended with an enormous expense, but, from the nature of the climate, with great mortality. These artificers, being natives, feel no inconvenience from the climate. They are in general very excellent workmen, having served a regular apprenticeship; and they are also very useful in cases of emergency, when employed as soldiers, most of them being trained to the use of great guns and small arms. It may finally be observed, that the whole expense under the above head is incurred in supporting a class of people, not only very useful, but whose fidelity and attachment to their employers have been proved on various occasions, and whose services cannot be dispensed with, so long as it may be thought for the honour or interest of the British Nation to have establishments on the Gold Coast. It may be added, that though these people are deemed *Castle Slaves*, they consider themselves so far superior to the Free Natives, that, were they offered their liberty, they would not accept it.

The native population around these forts is estimated as follows; but we are to observe, that their influence penetrates, probably in a radius of a hundred miles around them, into the interior, by means of trade, and that kind of intercourse which is much for Africa, much for a native of this part of

the world, though nothing to an Englishman. Speaking of the population near Cape Coast Castle, says Mr. Swanzey,

By the Report made by the Commissioners who were sent down to survey that part of Africa, the Governor in Chief stated it to be about 11,000; from the same authority at Dixcove, the population is about 3,000. In my time, I should take the population of Annamaboe and its dependencies, at 20,000, although the Governor made no Report to the Commissioners respecting the population of that place. The Governor of Succondee also did not report the population of that place, but I should take it to be about 2,000; at Commenda, the Report to the Commissioners made the population 3,000; the population of Winnebah is estimated at 2,000; the population of British Accra, there being three towns of that name, situated together, one Dutch, one British, and one Danish, the population of British Accra is estimated at 2,000, by the then Governor to the Commissioners; the population of Apollonia is estimated from the same authority, from twenty to twenty-five thousand; the population of Tantum Querry, I should take to be 2,000.

These people are in different stages of civilization: some are altogether rude, and little short of savage; others are further advanced, in the arts and rationalities of life, by the power rather of imitation than of instruction. It should appear, however, that attempts have been made years ago to communicate instruction to the natives. We cannot doubt, but what it was with benevolent intentions a native of this part of Africa was taught the principles of Christianity, for the purpose of enabling him to instruct others. It is admitted, on all hands, that the natives of Africa "are exceedingly desirous to receive instruction, *provided it is not at their expense.*" This is true of schools, or other institutions for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. To press the enquiry further, ends in small advantage; for, we have reason to conclude, that those who studied the welfare of Africa in sending them a qualified ecclesiastic, did not follow up the good work; and the benefit, whatever it might be, has evaporated.

The present clergyman is superannuated.

What is his age?—I believe he is upwards of 80; he is a native of the country, and his name is Quaque.

He is of African origin?—Yes; he was educated at Oxford. He is a native of the country, and was educated at the University of Oxford.

How long has he officiated in that capacity?—Between fifty and sixty years, probably; and performed his service incomparably well. When in his vigour, he used to do his duties exceedingly well. He is totally unfit for it now; he is perfectly childish. We have a clergyman, who will go out on the first opportunity.

Did Mr. Quaque, in days of yore, make any progress in the education of the natives?—Very little. There was a school at Cape Coast Castle at that time, which he attended, for the education only of white men's children.

For want, then, of providing for the continuation of this good work, its fruits are lost. Will some of our readers excuse us, if we refer this lesson to them?

It is to be observed, that the principal people of the Coast, take occasion to send their sons to England for Education. This might be much improved, and great advantages could not but ensue from it, could it be established into a custom. For, in England these youths could be taught a thousand things not to be acquired in Africa. Neither can colonization by Europeans furnish the same things: it cannot be attempted: the natives must act: the natives must call their own powers and those of their country into exercise: they must sow, plant, reap, and be taught to depend on a demand for the commodities they raise. This is the best way, perhaps the only way to obliterate the very remembrance as well as to suppress entirely the practice, of the Slave Trade. To what odious lengths that was carried formerly, and to what misery even since its suppression, it has given rise, may be inferred from an incident mentioned by Capt. Lhry. It happened while he was on the Coast, preventing to his utmost, the ships, and vessels of certain *Christian* nations, from collecting cargoes of slaves.

It happened at Commenda; a Portuguese brig arrived there in 1812; the master

of her had been boatswain of a Portuguese vessel that had traded there formerly; a slave dealer owed him one slave, and this man seized two men out of a canoe that was alongside of him, and insisted upon having this slave which he owed him; the man told him the Slave Trade was entirely abolished on that part of the Coast, that he had no means of getting one; and as he was obliged to get those two men back again, he sent his own wife in lieu of those two men; she was the only person he could get.

Was the woman carried away as a slave?—Yes, to the Brazils; Governor White mentioned this particularly to me, and wished me to recover the woman.

This fact needs no comment! it admits of no illustration!

About six years ago the Sheriff of Mecca sent a letter to the King of the Foulahs, to be circulated through all the Mandingo tribes, strictly forbidding their selling of Slaves. He declares it to be contrary to the laws of Mahomet, and repeats the most fearful denunciation of God's wrath in the next world, against those who persist in carrying on this traffic with the Alihoodi People, i. e. the Europeans.

Although copies of this letter have been retained in most of the principal Mandingo towns, yet as it tended to counteract what they considered their interest, it has been prudently kept secret as much as possible, and this intelligence was only obtained accidentally within these few weeks by the Governor of Sierra Leone, from a friendly and most intelligent Mandingo Chief, who also on the Governor's requesting it, went immediately home, took a copy of this letter, and brought it to him. He also translated a great part of it into English, and as it is proposed to refer it to some oriental scholar in England, the fraud, if any, will be detected. But it is not suspected, either from the character of this Chief, or from the circumstances attending the disclosure of this letter, that any deceit has been committed, and if so, it will furnish a most singular coincidence of opinion with the exertions which about that time procured the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

The interior of this country is but little known. It was natural, therefore, when the Ashantee Army came to the coast, that much inquiry should be made among that people. Whether it may lead to intercourse, is question-

able; but, much less promising probabilities have produced events of no mean rank in the Commercial and Political Worlds.

On the Gold Coast, the great trade is furnished from Ashantee, a populous and rich country, from 100 to 300 miles northward of Cape Coast Castle. These people are repeatedly interrupted by those residing on the water-side, and their trade is either wholly prevented, or they are obliged to find a very circuitous route, the effect of which is, that exertion is not carried to that extent it otherwise would be, if a straight forward and regular market was opened for them.

Great numbers of the natives of that country, some of them very principal people, were constantly coming down to the water-side, and on one occasion, an army of not less than 20,000 came to the neighbourhood of Annamaboe, conducted by their King in person, having under him several tributary sovereigns. He was visited in his tent by the Governor in Chief, and a large retinue of officers and soldiers belonging to the African Company, all of whom spoke in high terms of the good order, discipline, subordination, and good manners of the King, his principal men, and their soldiers.

What reports did those Ashantee traders make of their own country?—As an exceeding fine country, containing large quantities of gold and elephants; they spoke of the capital of Ashantee as a place of great extent: but in general, the reports of Africans is so indefinite, it is hardly possible to draw any thing like a tolerable conclusion from them.

Containing large quantities of timber, and immense plains, in which there were large quantities of elephants, horned cattle, deer, and all sorts of animals which are found in other tropical climates; they had remarkable fine sheep in that country, some of which they brought down, and we had them.

When your officers visited the camp of the King of Ashantee, did they observe any signs of reading and writing among that people?—None among the Ashantees; but there was one chief who, with his followers, understood Arabic, and had round their necks several sentences from the Alcoran, and these men were armed with bows and arrows only; they were supposed to have come from the mountains, from which Mr. Park alleged the Niger had its source.

Did the King of Ashantee express a wish for further communication with Europeans?—The King of Ashantee was exceedingly desirous to have and to keep open a further communication with the British; as a proof of it, he solicited an officer of the African Company's, to be sent up to his country and reside there, in the character of ambassador, guaranteeing his safety.

Did he state any particular benefits, which he expected to receive from a connexion with the British?—His reasons were, that he could then directly communicate with the Governor in Chief, without the intervention of his own, or the subjects of other countries, and that it would be a guarantee that no interruption should take place to his people, going down to the Coast, for the purposes of trade.

I think, of all the native Sovereigns of Africa that I have either read or heard of, he is the man most likely to act with good faith.

Such is the good opinion of Mr. Swanzy. We learn also from his evidence, that travellers for mercantile purposes, came very frequently from the Ashantee country, and far inland, to the Ports. Travellers from *beyond* that country, never came: though slaves, before the abolition of the Slave Trade, came, probably, from a thousand miles distance from the coast. The Timbuctoo and Houssa traders, never came to Cape Coast; but used to frequent Lagos.

The present cost to the nation, annually allowed by Parliament to support these Ports, and maintain the British Interests on the Gold Coast, is about £23,000: the sum is barely sufficient, under the enlarged expenses, to which the Company is exposed. What effect Peace may produce, remains to be experienced. The Company solicits 40,000*l.* to establish that respectability which ought to belong to it; and to render its influence among the natives more extensive, more prevailing, and to both parties—more beneficial.

His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to examine these Ports, annexed also, a series of Questions referring to various objects, African and European; the answers contain much curious and instructive matter;—but into these with various other interesting particulars, we cannot now enter.

Abstract of the present Establishment.

		Order in which the Ports stand.
8 Governors.	1 Dep. Ware	1. Cape Coast
1 Chaplain.	house-keeper	Castle.
1 Secretary.	1 Chief Sur-	2. Annama-
1 Accountant.	geon,	boe.
1 Surveyor.	5 Assistants.	3. Accra.
1 Register.	7 Factors.	4. Tantom.
1 Deputy Secretary.	10 Writers.	5. Appollonia
1 D. Accountant.	1 Teacher.	6. Dixcove.
3 Clerks.		7. Succoudee.
		8. Commenda
1 Dep. Surveyor.		* Succoudee
2 Officers of the Guard.		was destroyed by the French in 1779: not since rebuilt.

An Account of the real Value of all Imports and Exports from Great Britain, from and to Africa, from the year 1805 to the year 1810 inclusive.

Years.	Imports, Exclusive of Gold Dust.			Exports.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1805.....	193,034	0	0	1,156,355	0	0
1806.....	226,396	0	0	1,655,042	0	0
1807.....	242,747	0	0	1,022,745	0	0
Slave Trade abolished, May 1st.						
1808.....	374,306	0	0	820,194	0	0
1809.....	383,926	0	0	976,872	0	0
1810.....	535,577	0	0	693,911	0	0

Upon the Imports it should be observed, that many Vessels having been lost or captured on their voyage home; the amount of their cargoes does come into the above account of Imports. The amount of cargoes so lost must be at least one-fifth or one-sixth of the whole Returns.

An Account of the Quantity of Gold Dust imported into the Port of Portsmouth from Africa, in Ships of War, from the Year 1808 to the Month of November 1815, inclusive;—and the value thereof, estimated at 4*l.* sterling per ounce.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE. <i>l.</i>	
	Ounces.	Acies.	at 4 <i>l.</i> per oz.	
			£.	s. d.
1808.....	3,852	.....	15,408	0 0
1809.....	2,573	.....	10,491	0 0
	50	.....	25,963	0 0
1810.....	6,742	.....	

1812.....	1,090	—			
			4,360	0	0
1813.....	6,279	13			
	5,090	—			
	5,607	5			
			67,908	10	0
1814.....	1,186	11			
	3,519	4			
	6,380	11			
	2,803	7			
	680	8			
	5,491	14			
			80,249	15	0
1815.....	7,789	6			
	3,863	2			
	1,022	8			
			50,700	0	0
			£255,088	5	0

Note.—It should be observed, that Passengers from Africa generally bring their own Gold, to save the Agent's Commission at Portsmouth, which would not therefore appear in this Account.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH, imported into Portsmouth from Africa, in ships of war.

			Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Abstract ...	Year 1807 ...	254	1	4	
	1808 ...	82	—	26	
	1809 ...	279	3	6	
	1810 ...	204	1	14	
	1812 ...	317	2	14	
	1813 ...	995	—	19	
	1814 ...	1,355	—	2	
	1815 ...	1,209	—	25	
			4,698	—	26

At £20 per Cwt. 20

£93,960

Imports from Africa into Liverpool, per thirteen vessels, in 1815.

1,950	Tons, Palm Oil	117,000	0	0
38	Ditto Ivory	19,916	0	0
8	Do Guinea Pepper	4,000	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	Do Guinea Grains			
	or Grains of Paradise	150	0	0
1,540	Ditto Barwood	36,960	0	0
130	Ditto Camwood	4,550	0	0
12	Ditto Ebony	690	0	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto Bees Wax	875	0	0
5	Ditto Gum Copal	1,960	0	0
40	Do. Gum Senegal	4,480	0	0
21,321	Hides	18,655	17	6
60	Lbs. Seamorse	63	0	0
4,000	Oz. Gold Dust	20,700	0	0

£229,909 17 6

An Account of the Expenditure of Public Money granted by Parliament to the African Committee, for the support and maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, for One whole Year, taken from the latest Accounts received from Cape Coast Castle, viz. from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1814, under the following Heads.

No.	Company's Pay.
	£. s. d.
3 & 4. White Mens' Salaries	14,789 10 0
5. Black Men's Pay	1,176 19 0
6. Pay of Castle Slaves	1,692 8 5
7. Free Canoe-men and Labourers' hire	1,899 11 9
8. Forts Repairs and Improvements	3,584 16 7
9. Customary Allowance to Free Natives	1,590 2 6
10. Extraordinary Presents to the same	347 13 9
11. Sick, Wounded, and Dead	458 19 5
12. Salutes	840 16 0
13. Canoes	686 15 10
14. Public Linen	71 5 0
Total Expenditure in Africa	
1814	26,938 18 3

RECAPITULATION. Company's Pay.

	£. s. d.
Expense of Cape Coast Castle, for one year	15,073 3 1
Same of Annamaboe Fort	3,261 16 10
Same of James Fort, Accra	2,033 3 10
Same of Tantum Querry Fort	1,210 0 8
Same of Appolonia Fort	1,103 9 10
Same of Dixcove Fort	1,582 10 2
Same of Succoondee Settlement	1,045 18 10
Same of Commenda Fort	1,628 15 0
Expense for one year	£26,938 18 3

WHITE MENS' SALARIES AT EACH FORT.

OUT FORTS.	Company's Pay.
	£. s. d.
At Cape Coast Castle	9,264 10 0
Annamaboe Fort	1,833 10 0
James Fort, Accra	924 0 0
Tantum Querry Fort	507 0 0
Appolonia Fort	411 10 0
Dixcove Fort	645 0 0
Succoondee Settlement	485 10 0
Commenda Fort	720 10 0

Total

£14,789 10 0

AMERICAN CANAL NAVIGATION.

FORESIGHT is a quality which some Philosophers have supposed to be bestowed no less on certain classes of animals than on man himself, fond as he may be of his self bestowed title, "the Lord of the Creation." The Bee and the Ant among insects, certainly combine much wisdom, and forecast, with their industry: the Beaver among animals is distinguished by sagacity: and in Birds this instinct is notorious. But, after all, *long* foresight, is the peculiar companion of Reason and Intellect. As far as to-morrow---as far as the seasons of the year---to the utmost, as far as the life of the individual extends, animals display wonderful, and, we may add, delightful foresight:---whereas man looks forward to generation after generation, to century after century, and provides to-day, for events to take place when ages have rolled over the heads of his successors, and memory has irrecoverably dropped all recollection of the primary projectors.

A few of the inventions of man, by bearing the name of their inventor, preserve it from oblivion. Copernicus and Newton, Mercator and Hadley, are immortal names: Sir Hugh Myddleton, will be distinguished, so long as the New River contributes to the salubrity of London; and "the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal," will transmit his grace's name to posterity, with merited admiration.

The labours of Sir Hugh Myddleton and the Duke of Bridgewater, were each in their time and place triumphs of art: the latter were triumphs of art over nature. The refusals of nature, were not suffered to remain refusals; and the opposition of nature was converted from opposition to assistance.---Nevertheless, these glories of British Skill shrink to nothing when compared with the gigantic projects to which these few lines serve as an introduction.

Nature has placed in the interior of America vast seas, and has provided them with outlets through which their waters have been discharged during

thousands of years.---No matter: other outlets would suit us better. Prodigious rivers draining thousands of miles of country, have been appointed by nature to run Southward:---True; but we want them to run Westward. It is the *long* foresight of the city of New York, which perceives that *if* it could center in itself, the trade that passes through the Canadas, it would add a mine of wealth to its present commerce. It is this *long* foresight which discerns from an incalculable distance, that a great city (say New Orleans) at the mouth of the Mississippi, is destined to enjoy the trade brought down by the stream of that immense river, together with that furnished by the numerous rivers whose waters flow into the main discharge from the Northern mountains to the Southern gulf.

The Canadas are, as yet, foreign to America; Mr. Madison's war failed of conquering them: but the Canadas though capable of defence against open force, are not proof against insidious rivalry. Much of their trade, from which they derive their value, *may* be diverted into other tracks; though we hope there is no great danger of that possibility being realized. The persons (Indians) who furnish that trade, have the character of being fickle. The circumstances attendant on the trade, itself, are certainly trying: they invite no milkop: they smile not on the effeminate: they are known to be, in part, composed of hardships; and throughout to be a series of privations. Well, *if* the city of New York can give a new direction to this arduous enterprize, *if* it can induce the Indians themselves, to take these hazards and troubles, while itself reaps the reward,---who can blame the city of New York? Who can blame it for rendering the value of the Canadas as trifling as possible to their Parent State,---a country distant thousands of miles, across a vast, and dangerous ocean.

But, supposing even that this design should fail, the attraction of that trade which would otherwise go down the Mississippi, to the waters of the Hudson, is a glorious conception. It cannot be said to ruin the city of New Or-

leans, for the city of New Orleans, is a mere shadow, as yet. And besides, the situation of that city is in the wrong place; it cannot, it ought not, to become an American metropolis. It is too far south. The northern provinces would deride its presumption. The river is all shoals. The situation is unhealthy: bogs and marshes, a burning sun, a humid soil: it will be the grave of thousands:—whereas,—New York!—every thing that is agreeable—New York!—

But we must not omit to notice the spirit of these applicants as adventurers and proprietors. Scarcely has peace shed her balmy blessings around, when this not-trifling undertaking meets the attention of the Legislature. The parties to it are not deterred by the expense; *that* they propose to meet manfully by voluntary subscription. They allow it to cost twenty thousand dollars *per* mile, or six millions of dollars in the whole: they even double this; and look twelve millions of dollars calmly in the face, with all the immobility of countenance of a British Chairman, promoting subscriptions for a new project. They calculate the time, "it will be the work perhaps of ten or fifteen years." The expression includes more than meets the ear: the term is not limited by this "perhaps." They adopt political reasons also: they expect to raise the value of land: they regret the expense on articles sent to the Lakes during the late war, by transportation. They state the comparative cost, at which *foreigners* can deliver their merchandise "on our borders." They do more: this water communication is to bind the eastern and the western states in a "common, ever acting, and powerful interest." There is something in all this, so characteristic of the descendants of John Bull,—such a family likeness, that if we would be offended at it, we cannot; the conception of the whole plan displays an acquaintance with much that has been done, and shews a readiness and promptitude in "*progressing*" in undertakings of magnitude.

America is no specimen of an *original* State, emerging from barbarity to civilization. It is a confederation of states, formed at a period when learning, arts,

science, calculation, reasoning, abound: when intellect is not repressed by the necessities of providing for the passing day as it rolls over, but the means of study, the objects of study, the facilities afforded by study, are well known and abundant, are in repute, and even popular; when the worst educated person—if educated at all—stands on higher ground than the most illustrious Chief of a savage nation. America has a good right to 'avail herself of these advantages, and any other: to make the most of her own territory, waters, mountains, mines, and local situations. The great error of America is not (has not been) the disposition to improve to the utmost her present and actual possessions; but,—a grasping, insatiate desire after more—more. "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods," says the Commandment; but America loses sight of the Commandment; or like a famous edition known to the curious, omits the word "*not*." The politicians of Europe are completely of opinion, that this temper will prove the ruin of America. Whether they, in their *long* foresight contemplate, as inevitable, events to which the governing powers of the new world are blind, is more than we can say. America will bring about these events, herself; and when they have actually taken place, the men of that generation will, with true John Bull wisdom, turn and look at each other, with uplifted hands and dubious expression of countenance—"Bless us!—who would have thought it?"

We give this Memorial entire. Beside being a proposal of magnitude, the work contains geographical particulars of the localities, proper to be recorded. The original is accompanied by maps, apparently some of the most correct, that have been produced by American Geography. Whether these accompany every copy, we know not; as they are loose, and separate from that with which we have been favoured.

Can we possibly close this address without reminding those, to whom the British interests are committed, along the course of that navigation, formed to their hands by nature, to which this

expensive and laborious canal proposes to be a rival? They have no *long* canal to cut: Nature has cut the channel of deportation for them. They have no intriguing allurements to study and practice to attract new dealers: honesty is their policy, their best policy. If a small assistance here or there, to remove impediments, or to favour the trader, may be useful, when labouring to obviate these, they will recollect the much greater difficulties of their rivals. They will think what it becomes them to do: and will do that with spirit to-day, which, if left till to-morrow, may be too late; or perhaps, it may *then* prove unprofitable, merely because the time was not seized with avidity, at which it might have been executed with a certainty of uncommon advantage and profit.

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MEMORIAL

OF

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK,

IN FAVOUR OF

A CANAL NAVIGATION

Between the Great Western Lakes, and the Tide-Waters of the Hudson.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York,

THE Memorial of the subscribers in favour of a Canal Navigation between the great western lakes and the tide-waters of the Hudson, most respectfully represents:

That they approach the Legislature with a solicitude proportioned to the importance of this great undertaking, and with a confidence founded on the enlightened public spirit of the constituted authorities. If, in presenting the various considerations which have induced them to make this appeal, they should occupy more time than is usual on common occasions, they must stand justified by the importance of the object. Connected as it is with the essential interests of our country, and calculated in its commencement to reflect honour on the state, and in its completion, to exalt it to an elevation of unparalleled prosperity; your memorialists are fully persuaded, that centuries may pass away before a subject is again presented so worthy of all your attention, and so deserving of all your patronage and support.

The improvement of the means of intercourse, between different parts of the same

country, has always been considered the first duty and the most noble employment of government. If it be important that the inhabitants of the same country should be bound together by a community of interests, and a reciprocation of benefits; that agriculture should find a sale for its productions; manufactures a vent for their fabrics; and commerce a market for its commodities; it is your incumbent duty, to open, facilitate, and improve internal navigation. The pre-eminent advantages of canals have been established by the unerring test of experience. They unite cheapness, celerity, certainty, and safety, in the transportation of commodities. It is calculated that the expense of transporting on a canal, amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles; while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar and sixty cents per hundred weight, or thirty-two dollars a ton for the same distance. The celerity and certainty of this mode of transportation are evident. A loaded boat can be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles a day. Hence, the seller or buyer can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their avails, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land: and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no waste is incurred, no risk is encountered, and no insurance is required. Hence it follows, that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labour do in manufactures; they enable the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return at least thirty times cheaper than by roads. As to all the purposes of beneficial communication, they diminish the distance between places, and therefore encourage the cultivation of the most extensive and remote parts of the country. They create new sources of internal trade, and augment the old channels, for the more cheap the transportation, the more expanded will be its operation, and the greater the mass of the products of the country for sale, the greater will be the commercial exchange of returning merchandise, and the greater the encouragement to

manufacturers, by the increased economy and comfort of living, together with the cheapness and abundance of raw materials; and Canals are consequently advantageous to towns and villages, by destroying the monopoly of the adjacent country, and advantageous to the whole country; for though some rival commodities may be introduced into the old markets, yet many new markets will be opened by increasing population, enlarging old and erecting new towns, augmenting individual and aggregate wealth, and extending foreign commerce.

The prosperity of ancient Egypt, and China, may in a great degree be attributed to their inland navigation. With little foreign commerce, the former of those countries, by these means attained, and the latter possesses, a population and opulence in proportion to their extent, unequalled in any other. And England and Holland, the most commercial nations of modern times, deprived of their canals, would lose the most prolific sources of their prosperity and greatness. Inland navigation is in fact to the same community what exterior navigation is to the great family of mankind. As the ocean connects the nations of the earth, by the ties of commerce, and the benefits of communication, so do lakes, rivers, and canals operate upon the inhabitants of the same country: and it has been well observed, that "were we to make the supposition of two states, the one having all its cities, towns, and villages upon navigable rivers and canals, and having an easy communication with each other; the other possessing the common conveyance of land carriage, and supposing both states to be equal as to soil, climate, and industry; commodities and manufactures in the former state might be furnished thirty per cent cheaper than in the latter; or in other words, the first state would be a third richer, and more affluent than the other."

The general arguments in favour of inland navigation, apply with peculiar force to the United States, and most emphatically to this state. A geographical view of the country, will at once demonstrate the unexampled prosperity that will arise from our cultivating the advantages which Nature has dispensed with so liberal a hand. A great chain of mountain passes through the United States, and divides them into eastern and western America. In various places, rivers break through those mountains, and are finally discharged into the ocean. To the west, there is a collection of inland lakes exceeding in its

aggregate extent, some of the most celebrated seas of the old world. Atlantic America, on account of the priority of its settlement, its vicinity to the ocean, and its favourable position for commerce, has many advantages. The western country, however, has a decided superiority in the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, and the extent of its territory. To connect these great sections by inland navigation, to unite our Mediterranean seas with the ocean, is evidently an object of the first importance to the general prosperity. Nature has effected this in some measure; the St. Lawrence emanates from the lakes, and discharges itself into the ocean in a foreign territory. Some of the streams which flow into the Mississippi, originate near the great Lakes, and pass round the chain of mountains. Some of the waters of this state which pass into Lake Ontario approach the Mohawk; but our Hudson has decided advantages. It affords a tide navigation for vessels of 80 tons to Albany and Troy, 160 miles above New-York, and this peculiarity distinguishes it from all the other bays and rivers in the United States, viz.

The tide in no other ascends higher than the Granite Ridge, or within thirty miles of the Blue Ridge, or eastern chain of mountains. In the Hudson it breaks through the Blue Ridge, and ascends above the eastern termination of the Catskill, or great western chain; and there are no interposing mountains to prevent a communication between it and the great western lakes.

The importance of the Hudson river to the old settled parts of the state, may be observed in the immense wealth which is daily borne on its waters, in the flourishing villages and cities on its banks, and in the opulence and prosperity of all the country connected with it, either remotely or immediately. It may also be readily conceived, if we only suppose that by some awful physical calamity, some overwhelming convulsion of Nature, this great river was exhausted of its waters: where then would be the abundance of our markets, the prosperity of our farmers, the wealth of our merchants? Our villages would become deserted; our flourishing cities would be converted into masses of mouldering ruins, and this state would be precipitated into poverty and insignificance. If a river or natural canal, navigable about 170 miles, has been productive of such signal benefits, what blessings might not be expected, if it were extended 500 miles through the most fertile country in the universe, and united with

the great seas of the west! The contemplated canal would be this extension, and viewed in reference only to the productions and consumptions of the state, would perhaps convey more riches on its waters, than any other canal in the world. Connected with the Hudson, it might be considered as a navigable stream that extends 450 miles through a fruitful country, embracing a great population, and abounding with all the productions of industry: if we were to suppose all the rivers and canals in England and Wales, combined into one, and discharged into the ocean at a great city, after passing through the heart of that country, then we can form a distinct idea of the importance of the projected canal; but it indeed comprehends within its influence a greater extent of territory, which will in time embrace a greater population. If this work be so important, when we confine our views to this state alone, how unspeakably beneficial, must it appear when we extend our contemplations to the great lakes, and the country affiliated with them! Waters extending two thousand miles from the beginning of the canal, and a country containing more territory than all Great Britain and Ireland, and at least as much as France.

While we do not pretend that all the trade of our western world will centre in any given place (nor indeed would it be desirable if it were practicable, because we sincerely wish the prosperity of all the states,) yet we contend that our natural advantages are so transcendent, that it is in our power to obtain the greater part, and put successful competition at defiance. As all the other communications are impeded by mountains; the only formidable rivals of New-York, for this great prize, are New-Orleans and Montreal, the former relying on the Mississippi, and the latter on the St. Lawrence.

In considering this subject, we will suppose the commencement of the canal somewhere near the outlet of Lake Erie.

The inducements for preferring one market to another, involve a variety of considerations; the principal are the cheapness and facility of transportation, and the goodness of the market. If a cultivator or manufacturer can convey his commodities with the same ease and expedition to New-York, and obtain a higher price for them than at Montreal or New-Orleans, and at the same time supply himself at a cheaper rate with such articles as he may want in return, he will undoubtedly prefer New-York. It ought also to be distinctly understood, that a difference in price may be equalized by a difference in the expense

of conveyance, and that the vicinity of the market is at all times a consideration of great importance.

From Buffalo, at or near the supposed commencement of the canal, it is 430 miles to the city of New-York, and from that city to the ocean, 20 miles. From Buffalo to Montreal 350 miles; from Montreal to the Chops of the St. Lawrence, 450. From Buffalo to New-Orleans by the great Lakes and the Illinois river, 2,250 miles; from New-Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico 100. Hence, the distance from Buffalo to the ocean by the way of New-York, is 470 miles; by Montreal 800: and by New-Orleans 2,350.

As the upper lakes have no important outlet but into Lake Erie, we are warranted in saying that all their trade must be auxiliary to its trade, and that a favourable communication by water from Buffalo, will render New-York the great depot and warehouse of the western world.

In order, however, to obviate all objections that may be raised against the place of comparison, let us take three other positions, *Chicago*, near the southwest end of Lake Michigan, and a Creek of that name, which sometimes communicates with the Illinois, the nearest river from the lakes to the Mississippi: *Detroit*, on the river of that name between Lakes St. Clair and Erie; and *Pittsburgh*, at the confluence of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, forming the head of the Ohio, and communicating with Le Beuf by water, which is distant fifteen miles from Lake Erie.

The distance from Chicago to the ocean by New-York, is about 1,200 miles. To the mouth of the Mississippi, by New-Orleans near 1,600 miles, and to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, by Montreal, near 1,600 miles.

The distance from Detroit to the ocean by New-York, is near 700 miles. From Detroit to the ocean by Montreal, is 1,050 miles. From Detroit to the ocean, pursuing the nearest route by Cleveland, and down the Muskingum, 2,400 miles. The distance from Pittsburgh to the ocean, by Le Beuf, Lake Erie, Buffalo and New-York, is 700 miles. The same to the ocean by Buffalo and Montreal 1,050 miles. The same to the ocean by the Ohio and Mississippi, 2,150 miles.

These different comparative views shew that New-York has in every instance, a decided advantage over her great rivals. In other essential respects, the scale preponderates equally in her favour. Supposing a perfect equality of advantages as to the navigation of the lakes, yet from Buffalo as the point of departure, there is no com-

parison of benefits. From that place the voyager to Montreal, has to encounter the inconveniences of a portage at the cataract of Niagara, to load and unload at least three times, to brave the tempests of Lake Ontario and the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

In like manner the voyager to New-Orleans, has a portage between the Chicago and Illinois, an inconvenient navigation on the latter stream, besides the well known obstacles and hazards of the Mississippi. And until the invention of Steam-Boats, an ascending navigation was considered almost impracticable. This inconvenience is, however, still forcibly experienced on that river, as well as on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Lake Ontario.

The navigation from Lake Erie to Albany, can be completed in ten days with perfect safety on the canal, and from Albany to New-York, there is the best sloop navigation in the world.

From Buffalo to Albany, a ton of commodities could be conveyed on the intended canal, for three dollars, and from Albany to New-York, according to the present prices of sloop transportation, for Dollars $2\frac{5}{100}$, and the return cargoes would be the same.

We have not sufficient data upon which to predicate very accurate estimates with regard to Montreal and New-Orleans, but we have no hesitation in saying, that the descending conveyance to the former, would be four times the expense, and to the latter at least ten times, and that the cost of the ascending transportation would be greatly enhanced.

It has been stated by several of the most respectable citizens of Ohio, that the present expense of transportation by water from the city of New-York to Sandusky, including the carrying places, is dol. $4\frac{5}{100}$ per hundred, and allowing it to cost two dollars per hundred for transportation to Clinton, the geographical centre of the state, the whole expense would be dol. $6\frac{5}{100}$ which is only fifty cents more than the transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and at least dol. $2\frac{5}{100}$ less than the transportation by land and water from these places; and that, in their opinion, New-York is the natural emporium of that trade, and that the whole commercial intercourse of the western country north of the Ohio, will be secured to her by the contemplated canal.

In addition to this, it may be stated that the St. Lawrence is generally locked up by ice seven months in the year, during

which time produce lies a dead weight on the hands of the owner; that the navigation from New-York to the ocean, is at all times easy, and seldom obstructed by ice, and that the passage from the Balize to New-Orleans is tedious; that perhaps one out of five of the western boatmen, who descend the Mississippi, become victims to disease; and that many important articles of western production are injured or destroyed by the climate. New-York is, therefore, placed in a happy medium between the insalubrious heat of the Mississippi, and the severe cold of the St. Lawrence. She has also pre-eminent advantages, as to the goodness and extensiveness of her market. All the productions of the soil, and the fabrics of art, can command an adequate price, and foreign commodities can generally be procured at a lower rate. The trade of the Mississippi is already in the hands of her merchants, and although accidental and transient causes may have concurred to give Montreal an ascendancy in some points, yet the superiority of New-York is founded in nature, and if improved by the wisdom of government, must always soar above competition.

Granting, however, that the rivals of New-York will command a considerable portion of the western trade, yet it must be obvious from these united considerations, that she will engross more than sufficient to render her the greatest commercial city in the world. The whole line of canal will exhibit boats loaded with flour, pork, beef, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, wheat, barley, corn, hemp, wool, flax, iron, lead, copper, salt, gypsum, coal, tar, fur, peltry, ginseng, bees-wax, cheese, butter, lard, staves, lumber, and the other valuable productions of our country; and also, with merchandise from all parts of the world. Great manufacturing establishments will spring up; agriculture will establish its granaries, and commerce its warehouses in all directions. Villages, towns, and cities will line the banks of the canal, and the shores of the Hudson from Erie to New-York. The wilderness and the solitary place will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose.

While it is universally admitted that there ought to be a water communication between the great lakes and the tide-waters of the Hudson, a contrariety of opinion (greatly to be deplored, as tending to injure the whole undertaking) has arisen with respect to the route that ought to be adopted. It is contended, on the one side, that the canal should commence in the vicinity of the outlet of Lake Erie, and be carried in the most eligible direction across

the country to the head-waters of the Mohawk river at Rome: from whence it should be continued along the valley of the Mohawk to the Hudson. It is on the other side, insisted, that it should be cut round the cataract of Niagara; that Lake Ontario should be navigated to the mouth of the Oswego river; that the navigation of that river, and Wood Creek, should be improved and pursued until the junction of the latter with the Mohawk at Rome. As to the expediency of a canal from Rome to the Hudson, there is no discrepancy of opinion: the route from Rome to the great Lakes constitutes the subject of controversy.

If both plans were presented to the Legislature, as worthy of patronage, and if the advocates of the route by Lake Ontario, did not insist that their scheme should be exclusive, and of course, that its adoption should prove fatal to the other project, this question would not exhibit so serious an aspect. If two roads are made, that which is most accommodating will be preferred; but if only one is established, whether convenient or inconvenient to individuals, beneficial or detrimental to the public, it must necessarily be used. We are so fully persuaded of the superiority of the Erie Canal, that although we should greatly regret so useless an expenditure of public money as making a canal round the cataract of Niagara, yet we should not apprehend any danger from the competition of Montreal, if the former were established.

An invincible argument in favour of the Erie Canal, is that it would diffuse the blessings of internal navigation over the most fertile and populous parts of the state, and supply the whole community with salt, gypsum, and in all probability coal. Whereas the Ontario route would accommodate but an inconsiderable part of our territory, and instead of being a great highway, leading directly to the object, it would be a circuitous bye-road, inconvenient in all essential respects.

The most serious objection against the Ontario route, is, that it will inevitably enrich the territory of a foreign power, at the expence of the United States. If a canal is cut round the falls of Niagara, and no countervailing nor counteracting system is adopted in relation to Lake Erie, the commerce of the west is lost to us for ever. When a vessel once descends into Ontario, she will pursue the course ordained by Nature. The British Government are fully aware of this, and are now taking the most active measures to facili-

tate the passage down the St. Lawrence.

It is not to be concealed, that a great portion of the productions of our western country, are now transported to Montreal, even with all the inconveniences attending the navigation down the Senega and Oswego rivers; but if this route is improved in the way proposed, and the other not opened, the consequences will be most prejudicial. A barrel of flour is now transported from Cayuga Lake to Montreal for dol. $1\frac{5}{8}$, and it cannot be conveyed to Albany for less than dol. $2\frac{1}{8}$. This simple fact speaks a volume of admonitory instruction.

But taking it for granted, that the Ontario route will bring the commerce of the west to New-York, yet the other ought to be preferred on account of the superior facilities it affords.

In the first place, it is nearer. The distance from Buffalo to Rome is less than 200 miles, in the course of the intended canal; by lake Ontario and Oswego, it is 232.

2. A loaded boat could pass from Buffalo to Rome by the Erie route, in less than 7 days, and with entire safety. By the Ontario route, it would be perfectly uncertain, and not a little hazardous. After leaving the Niagara river, it would have to pass an inland sea to the extent of 127 miles, as boisterous and as dangerous as the Atlantic. And besides a navigation of at least twenty miles over another lake, it would have to ascend two difficult streams for 55 miles; no calculation could then be made, either on the certainty or safety of this complicated and inconvenient navigation.

3. When a lake vessel would arrive at Buffalo, she would have to unload her cargo, and when this cargo arrived at Albany by the Erie Canal, it would be shifted on board of a river sloop, in order to be transported to New-York. From the time of the first loading on the great Lakes, to the last unloading at the storehouses in New-York, there would be three loadings and three unloadings on this route.

But when a lake vessel arrived with a view of passing the canal of Niagara, she would be obliged to shift her lading for that purpose, for it would be almost impracticable to use lake vessels on the Niagara river, on account of the difficulty of the ascending navigation. At Lewiston, or some other other place on the Niagara, another change of the cargo on board of a lake vessel for Ontario would be necessary: at Oswego another, and at Albany

another; So that on this route, there would be five loadings and five unloadings, before the commodities were stored in New-York.

This difference is an object of great consequence, and presents the most powerful objections against the Ontario route; for to the delay we must add the accumulated expense of these changes of the cargo, the storage, the waste and damage, especially by theft, (where the chances of depredation are increased by the merchandise passing through a multitude of hands) and the additional lake vessels, boats and men that will be required, thereby increasing in this respect alone, the cost above two-thirds above that attending the other course. And in general it may be observed, that the difference between a single and double freight forms an immense saving. Goods are brought from Europe for twenty cents per cubic foot; whereas, the price from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is equal to ten cents. This shews how far articles once embarked, are conveyed with a very small addition of freight, and if such is the difference between a single and a double freight, how much greater must it be in the case under consideration!

If the fall from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario be 450 feet, as stated in Mr. Secretary Gallatin's report on canals, it will require at least 45 locks for a navigation round the cataract. Whether it would be practicable to accommodate all the vessels which the population and opulence of future times will create in those waters, with a passage through so many locks accumulated within a short distance, is a question well worthy of serious consideration. At all events, the demurrage must be frequent, vexatious, and expensive.

When we consider the immense expense which would attend the canal proposed on the Niagara river; a canal requiring so many locks, and passing through such difficult ground; when we view the Oswego river from its outlet at Oswego to its origin in Oneida Lake, encumbered with dangerous rapids and falls, and flowing through a country almost impervious to canal operations; and when we contemplate the numerous embarrassments which are combined with the improvement of Wood Creek, we are prepared to believe that the expense of this route will not greatly fall short of the other.

It is however alleged, that it is not practicable to make this canal; and that if practicable, the expense will be enormous, and will far transcend the faculties of the state.

Lake Erie is elevated 541 feet above the tide waters at Troy. The only higher ground between it and the Hudson is but a few miles from the Lake; and this difficulty can be easily surmounted by deep cutting; of course no tunnel will be required. The rivers which cross the line of the canal, can be easily passed by aqueducts; on every summit level, plenty of water can be obtained: whenever there is a great rise or descent, locks can be erected, and the whole line will not require more than sixty-two; perhaps there is not an equal extent of country in the world, which presents fewer obstacles to the establishment of a canal. The liberality of Nature has created the great ducts and arteries, and the ingenuity of art can easily provide the connecting veins. The general physiognomy of the country is champaign, and exhibits abundance of water: a gentle rising from the Hudson to the lake; a soil well adapted for such operations; no impassable hills, and no insurmountable waters. As to distance, it is not to be considered in relation to practicability. If a canal can be made for fifty miles, it can be made for three hundred, provided there is no essential variance in the face of the country; the only difference will be that in the latter case, it will take more time, and consume more money.

But this opinion does not rest for its support upon mere speculation. Canals have been successfully cut through more embarrassing ground, in various parts of the United States; and even in part of the intended route from Schenectady to Rome, locks have been erected at the little falls, and at other places; and short canals have been made, and all these operations have taken place in the most difficult parts of the whole course of the contemplated Erie navigation. Mr. William Weston, one of the most celebrated civil engineers, in Europe, who has superintended canals in this state and Pennsylvania, and who is perfectly well acquainted with the country, has thus expressed his opinion on this subject: "Should your noble but stupendous plan of uniting Lake Erie with the Hudson, be carried into effect, you have to fear no rivalry. The commerce of the immense extent of country, bordering on the upper lakes, is yours for ever, and to such an incalculable amount as would baffle all conjecture to conceive. Its execution would confer immortal honour on the projectors and supporters, and would in its eventual consequences, render New-York the greatest commercial emporium in the world, with perhaps the exception at some distant

day of New-Orleans, or some other depot at the mouth of the majestic Mississippi. From your perspicuous topographical description and neat plan and profile of the route of the contemplated canal, I entertain little doubt of the practicability of the measure."

With regard to the expense of this work, different estimates will be formed. The commissioners appointed for that purpose, were of opinion that it would not cost more than five millions of dollars. On this subject we must be guided by the light which experience affords in analogous cases.

The canal of Languedoc, or canal of the two seas in France, connects the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and is 180 miles in length: it has 114 locks and sluices, and a tunnel 720 feet long. The breadth of the canal is 144 feet, and its depth six feet: it was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681, and cost 540,000*l.* sterling, or 3,000*l.* sterling a mile.

The Holstein canal, begun in 1677, and finished in 1785, extends about 50 miles, is 100 feet wide at the top and 54 at the bottom, and not less than 10 feet deep in any part. Ships drawing nine feet four inches in water pass through it from the German ocean in the vicinity of Tonningen into the Baltic. From two to three thousand ships have passed in one year. The expense of the whole work was a little more than a million and a half of dollars, which would be at the rate of 50,000 dollars a mile for this ship navigation.

The extreme length of the canal from the Forth to the Clyde in Scotland, is 35 miles. It rises and falls 160 feet by means of 59 locks. Vessels pass drawing 8 feet water, having 19 feet beam and 73 feet length. The cost is calculated at 200,000*l.* sterling, which is at the rate of about 23,000 dollars a mile. But this was a canal for ships drawing eight feet of water, with an extraordinary rise for its length, and having more than one lock for every mile.

The following will give an idea of the money expended on such works in England,

	Cost.	Miles.
The Rochdale Canal	£291,900	31½
Ellesmere	400,000	57
Kennet and Avon	420,000	78
Grand Junction	500,000	90
Leeds and Liverpool	800,000	129

The miles of canal are 385½, and the cost is 2,411,900*l.* sterling, or about 28,000 dollars per mile.

But in the estimation of the cost of these canals, unquestionably the price of the

land over which they pass is included, and this is enormous. The land alone for one canal of 16 miles, is said to have cost 90,000*l.* sterling. With us this would be but small.

If we look at the history of the English canals, we shall see how many objects of great expense are connected with them, with which we should have nothing to do, and that most of them have encountered and surmounted obstacles which we should not meet with. For instance, the Grand Junction Canal passes more than once the great ridge which divides the waters of England; ours will pass over a country which in comparison is champaign.

But it is said that the price of labour in our country is so much above what it is in England, that we must add greatly to the cost of her canals in estimating the expense of ours. But that is certainly a false conclusion, for not only must the price of the land and the adventitious objects which have been before referred to, be deducted from the cost of the foreign canals, but we must consider that there will be almost as great a difference in our favour in the cost of materials and brute labour, as there is in favour of England as to human labour, and it is well known, that so much human labour is not now required on canals as formerly. Machines for facilitating excavation have been invented and used with great success.

Mr. Gallantini's report on canals, contains several estimates of the cost of contemplated ones. From Weymouth to Taunton in Massachusetts, the expense of a canal of 26 miles, with a lockage of 260 feet, is set down at 1,250,000 dollars. From Brunswick to Trenton, 28 miles, with a lockage of 100 feet, 800,000 dollars. From Christina to Elk, 22 miles, with a lockage of 148 feet, 750,000 dollars. From Elizabeth river to Pasquotank, 22 miles, with a lockage of 40 feet, 250,000 dollars. These estimates thus vary from 48,000 to less than 12,000 dollars a mile, and furnish the medium of about 31,000 dollars a mile. But it must be observed, that they are for small distances, are calculated to surmount particular obstacles, and contemplate an extraordinary number of locks, and that they do not therefore furnish proper data from which to form correct conclusions, with respect to the probable cost of an extensive canal, sometimes running over a great number of miles upon a level without any expense for lockage, or any other expense than the mere earth work.

Mr. Weston before mentioned, estimated the expense of a canal from the tide-wa-

fers at Troy to Lake Ontario, a distance of 160 miles. (exclusive of Lake Oneida,) going round the Cohoes, and embracing 55 locks of 8 feet lift each, at 2,200,000 dollars, a little more than 13,000 dollars a mile.

Fortunately, however, we have more accurate information than mere estimates.

In the appendix to Mr. Gallatin's report, it is stated by Mr. Joshua Gilpin, that "by actual measurement, and the sums paid on the feeder, it was found that one mile on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, the most difficult of all others, from its being nearly altogether formed through hard rocky ground, cost 13,000 dollars, and one other mile perfectly level, and without particular impediments, cost 2,300 dollars; from hence, the general average would be reduced to 7,650 dollars per mile."

The Middlesex canal in Massachusetts, runs over twenty eight miles of ground, presenting obstacles much greater than can be expected on the route we propose. This canal cost 478,000 dollars, which is about 17,000 dollars a mile. It contains 22 locks of solid masonry and excellent workmanship, and to accomplish this work, it was necessary to dig in some places to the depth of 20 feet, to cut through ledges of rocks, to fill some valleys and morasses, and to throw several aqueducts across the intervening rivers. One of these across the river Shawshine is 280 feet long, and 22 feet above the river.

From the Tonawanta Creek, to the Seneca river, is a fall of.....	195
From thence to the Rome summit, is a rise of.....	50
From thence to the Hudson river, is a fall of.....	380

The whole rise and fall 625

This will require 62 locks of ten feet lift each. The expense of such locks as experimentally proved in several instances in this state would be about 620,000 dollars.

We have seen that on the Middlesex canal, there are 22 locks for 28 miles, which is a lock for somewhat more than every mile, whereas, 62 locks for 300 miles, is but about one lock for every five miles; and the lockage of the Middlesex canal, would alone cost 220,000 dollars. It would, therefore, appear to be an allowance perhaps too liberal to consider the cost of it as a fair criterion of the expense of canals in this country, and of this in particular. Reservoirs and tunnels, are the most expensive part of the operation, and none will be necessary in our whole route. The expense of the whole earth work of

excavating a mile of canal on level ground, fifty feet wide and five feet deep, at 18 cents per cubic yard, and allowing for the cost of forming and trimming the banks, puddling, &c. will not exceed 4000 dollars per mile, and the only considerable aqueduct on the whole line will be over the Genesee river.

From a deliberate consideration of these different estimates and actual expenditures, we are fully persuaded that this great work will not cost more than 20,000 dollars a mile, or six millions of dollars in the whole, but willing to make every possible allowance, and even conceding that it will cost double that sum, yet still we contend that there is nothing which ought to retard its execution. This canal cannot be made in a short time. It will be the work perhaps of 10 or 15 years.

The money will not be wanted at once. The expenditure, in order to be beneficial, ought not to exceed 500,000 dollars a year, and the work may be accomplished in two ways; either by companies incorporated for particular sections of the route, or by the state. If the first is resorted to, pecuniary sacrifices will still be necessary on the part of the public, and great care ought to be taken to guard against high tolls, which will certainly injure, if not ruin the whole enterprise.

If the state shall see fit to achieve this great work, there can be no difficulty in providing funds. Stock can be created and sold at an advanced price. The ways and means of paying the interest will be only required. After the first year, supposing an annual expenditure of 500,000 dollars, thirty thousand dollars must be raised to pay an interest of six per cent; after the second year 60,000, and so on. At this rate the interest will regularly increase with beneficial appropriation, and will be so little in amount, that it may be raised in many shapes without being burdensome to the community. In all human probability, the augmented revenue proceeding from the public salt works, and the increased price of the state lands in consequence of this undertaking, will more than extinguish the interest of the debt contracted for that purpose. We should also take into view, the land already subscribed by individuals for this work, amounting to 100,632 acres. These donations, together with those which may be confidently anticipated, will exceed in value a million of dollars, and it will be at all times in the power of the state to raise a revenue from the imposition of transit duties which may be so light as scarcely to be felt, and yet the income may be so great as in a short

time to extinguish the debt, and this might take effect on the completion of every important section of the work.

If the legislature shall consider this important project in the same point of view, and shall unite with us in opinion, that the general prosperity is intimately and essentially involved in its prosecution, we are fully persuaded that *now* is the proper time for its commencement. Delays are the refuge of weak minds, and to procrastinate on this occasion, is to shew a culpable inattention to the bounties of nature; a total insensibility to the blessings of Providence, and an inexcusable neglect of the interests of society. If it were intended to advance the views of individuals, or to foment the divisions of party; if it promoted the interests of a few, at the expense of the prosperity of the many; if its benefits were limited as to place or fugitive as to duration, then indeed it might be received with cold indifference, or treated with stern neglect; but the overflowing blessings from this great fountain of public good and national abundance will be as extensive as our country, and as durable as time.

The considerations which now demand an immediate, and an undivided attention to this great object, are so obvious, so various and so weighty, that we shall only attempt to glance at some of the most prominent.

In the first place, it must be evident, that no period could be adopted in which the work can be prosecuted with less expense. Every day augments the value of the land through which the canal will pass; and when we consider the surplus hands which have been recently dismissed from the army into the walks of private industry, and the facility with which an addition can be procured to the mass of our active labour, in consequence of the convulsions of Europe, it must be obvious that this is now the time to make those indispensable acquisitions.

2. The longer this work is delayed, the greater will be the difficulty in surmounting the interests that will rise up in opposition to it. Expedients on a contracted scale have already been adopted for the facilitation of intercourse. Turnpikes, locks, and short canals have been resorted to, and in consequence of those establishments, villages have been laid out, and towns have been contemplated. To prevent injurious speculation, to avert violent opposition, and to exhibit dignified impartiality and paternal affection to your fellow citizens, it is proper that they should be notified at once of your intentions.

3. The experience of the late war has impressed every thinking man in the community, with the importance of this communication. The expenses of transportation frequently exceeded the original value of the article, and at all times operated with injurious pressure upon the finances of the nation. The money thus lost for the want of this communication would perhaps have defrayed more than one half of its expense.

4. Events which are daily occurring on our frontiers, demonstrate the necessity of this work. Is it of importance that our honourable merchants should not be robbed of their legitimate profits; that the public revenues should not be seriously impaired by dishonest smuggling, and that the commerce of our cities should not be supplanted by the mercantile establishments of foreign countries? then it is essential that this sovereign remedy for maladies so destructive and ruinous, should be applied. It is with inconceivable regret we record the well known fact, that merchandise from Montreal has been sold to an alarming extent on our borders for 15 per cent below the New York prices.

5. A measure of this kind will have a benign tendency in raising the value of the national domains, in expediting the sale, and enabling the payment. Our national debt may thus, in a short time be extinguished. Our taxes of course will be diminished, and a considerable portion of revenue may then be expended in great public improvements; in encouraging the arts and sciences; in patronizing the operations of industry; in fostering the inventions of genius, and in diffusing the blessings of knowledge.

6. However serious the fears which have been entertained of a dismemberment of the Union by collisions between the north and the south, it is to be apprehended that the most imminent danger lies in another direction, and that a line of separation may be eventually drawn between the Atlantic and the western states, unless they are cemented by a common, an ever acting and a powerful interest. The commerce of the ocean, and the trade of the lakes, passing through one channel, supplying the wants, increasing the wealth, and reciprocating the benefits of each great section of the empire, will form an imperishable cement of connexion, and an indissoluble bond of union. New York is both atlantic and western, and the only state in which this union of interests can be formed and perpetuated, and in which this great centripa-

tal power can be energetically applied. Standing on this exalted eminence, with power to prevent a train of the most extensive and afflicting calamities that ever visited the world, (for such a train will inevitably follow a dissolution of the union), she will justly be considered an enemy to the human race, if she does not exert for this purpose the high faculties which the Almighty has put into her hands.

Lastly. It may be confidently asserted, that this canal, as to the extent of its route, as to the countries which it connects, and as to the consequences which it will produce is without a parallel in the history of mankind. The union of the Baltic and the Euxine; of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; of the Euxine and the Caspian, and of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, has been projected or executed by the chiefs of powerful monarchies, and the splendour of the design, has always attracted the admiration of the world. It remains for a free state to create a new era in history, and to erect a work more stupendous, more magnificent, and more beneficial than has hitherto been achieved by the human race. Character is as important to nations, as to individuals, and the glory of a republic, founded on the promotion of the general good is the common property of all its citizens.

We have thus discharged with frankness and plainness, and with every sentiment of respect, a great duty to ourselves, to our fellow citizens, and to posterity, in presenting this subject to the fathers of the commonwealth. And may that Almighty being, in whose hands are the destinies of states and nations, enlighten your councils and invigorate your exertions in favour of the best interests of our beloved country.

A Sketch of the British Fur Trade in North America, with Observations relative to the North-West Company of Montreal. By the Earl of Selkirk. 8vo. pp. 130. price 5s. Ridgway, London. 1816.

Fronti nulla fides, says the old adage, which is always translated by reviewers, "no trusting to title pages." We confess, nevertheless, that we so far trusted to this title page, as to conclude, that the work would yield us some information on the nature and magnitude of that trade which New York is so extremely desirous of attracting to itself. We should have been glad

of authentic information as to what proportion the Southern trade bears to the Northern: for, if the Northern Fur Trade, which has been established many years, returns but about £150,000 *per Ann.* it should appear an instance of extraordinary good fortune, if the Southern trade, which is much later, should greatly exceed it. But, the return of £150,000 could never justify the golden prospects held out by the Petitioners to the New York Legislature. That sum could never justify the absorption of a capital of twelve, or ten, or even six millions of dollars. There must then be some great extension of trade, real or apparent, in the neighbourhood of the Southern Lakes; and to obtain the latest acquaintance with this, was our desire, *pro bono publico*.

We say "the latest," because we well know, that a few years make a vast difference in concerns so fluctuating. We know, that the enmities and incidents of war, alter the course of men's hearts, though they cannot controul the course of a river; and we know that friendships and enmities arise, from the slightest causes, or from no causes at all. The course of the Northern and North-western Fur Trade is much better known, than of that in the South: yet, if Lord Selkirk may be credited, the Southern trade is more open, and meets with less, if any, interruption from private animosities. On the contrary, the Northern trade is impeded by every possible device, by every exertion of fraud or force, in the power of the North West Company. The pamphlet is a bill of indictment against that Company, accusing it of planning, patronizing, and executing by its agents, pillage, robbery, murder, in various forms, and conducted *systematically*. Neither are these crimes committed on the defenceless or feeble Indian only, but on the countrymen of the murderers. Not once or twice, but frequently. A man should be well assured of the correctness of his information, and the certainty of his facts, before he ventures accusations like these. That rivalry in the wilds of America, may unloose the consciences of those who know their distance from the seats of justice, we

can easily believe; but, there is something so abhorrent in the shedding of blood, that we deem it a duty to hold back from believing it, till something like competent evidence appear to support it.

We know, that the same things were reported of the Dutch Boors in Southern Africa, distant some hundred miles from civilized life; but, we never heard that they assassinated each other. They certainly valued the life of a Hottentot at too low a rate, and thought by far too little of taking it away; but, in America, if this pamphlet say true, the life of a rival trader, of a man entrusted with property by others, is placed on the same level as the elk, or the beaver, and the pistol or the dagger, terminates his rivalry, effectually.

Not to contribute to the propagation of libels, if false, nor to the terrors of the weaker-nerved among our readers, we select one instance tyrannical enough; but not polluted by direct bloodshed. After enlarging on their tyranny over the Indians, says our author,

In order that this salutary awe might suffer no diminution, the post at Isle à la Crose was reinforced with an extra number of Canadians, so that the natives might be effectually prevented from holding any intercourse with the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the appearance of so very superior a force, ready to overwhelm and destroy him, might deter Mr. Fidler from any attempt to protect his customers. A watchhouse was built close to his door, so that no Indians could enter unobserved; a party of professed battailleurs were stationed here, and employed, not only to watch the natives, but to give every possible annoyance, night and day, to the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their fire-wood was stolen—they were perpetually obstructed in hunting for provisions—the produce of their garden was destroyed—their fishing lines taken away in the night time, and their nets, on which they chiefly relied for subsistence, cut to pieces. The ruffians who were posted to watch Mr. Fidler, proceeded from one act of violence to another, and in proportion as they found themselves feebly resisted, they grew bolder, and at length issued a formal mandate, that not one of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company should stir out of their house; and followed up this with such examples of severity, that Mr. Fidler's men refused to remain at the

post. They were compelled to leave it, and the Canadians immediately burnt his house to the ground.

This, the reader will observe, was in opposition to an old long established, and Chartered Company; whereas, the North West Company is but an association of private Merchants, and has no chartered privileges whatever. If such oppositions be made by the new-comers to the old settlers, we may guess what their conduct may be, to those who have no such respectability, to appeal to on their behalf.

But, this Company is further accused of destroying the trade itself on which they rely. They have broken through the old established salutary rules, which spared the game for the increase or preservation of the breed. They kill the cub with the dam, and have in some districts so thinned the tribe of beavers, that a scarcity begins to be felt.

It is well known that the best season for hunting all the fur-bearing animals is in winter. In summer the fur is universally of inferior quality, and this too is the season when they rear their young. For both these reasons it is desirable that the hunting should be suspended during the summer months, and this was effectually secured, when all the best hunters, all the young and active men of the Indian tribes, were engaged in a distant excursion.—There was therefore a material advantage in requiring them to leave their hunting grounds in summer, and come to the factories on the coast for a supply of European goods. While this was the practice, no furs were brought home, but of prime quality: and as the beavers and other valuable fur-bearing animals were protected from injury during the most critical time of the year, the breed was preserved, and the supply was plentiful. Now that the traders remain constantly in the interior, the Indians are tempted to continue their hunt throughout the year. They are too improvident to abstain from killing the breeding animals, or the young brood.—The cub is destroyed with the full grown beaver; and the natural consequence is, that these valuable animals, formerly so numerous, are rapidly approaching to the point of complete extermination. Districts in which they once abounded, and from which large supplies were formerly obtained, now produce few or none.

The noble author spends several pages in discussing the merits of this Com-

pany, on occasion of the war with America; some he allows them; others he transfers to gentlemen of more than equal spirit and liberality. We cannot enter into these; but, if the feature in the Company's Management, that which concerns its servants, be not excessively distorted, the system must be pronounced infamous. They "speculate," says Lord Selkirk, "on the vices of their servants:" they will become, if they are not already, addicted to ardent spirits, to profligacies of other kinds, and then we shall tax them at pleasure.

The extent to which this system is carried, and its importance to the interests of the Company, may be judged by a few facts of public notoriety. The number of voyageurs in the service of the North West Company cannot be less than 2,000. Their nominal wages are from £30 to £60, some as high as £80, or even £100—the average cannot be less than £40, and is probably higher; so that the sum total of wages must be 80 or £90,000. The gross return of their trade seldom exceeds £150,000, and when the cost of trading goods, and all the expenses of the concern are taken into consideration, it must be very evident that the Company could never afford, out of this sum, to pay such an amount of wages. To obviate this difficulty their servants receive goods, the real value of which cannot be accurately known without a reference to the books of the Company; but in the opinion of persons of the best general information, the prime cost of the goods so employed cannot exceed £10,000 sterling. From one article a judgment may be formed of the rest. Spirits are sold to the servants of the Company in the interior, at the rate of eight dollars per quart, which cost the Company little more than one dollar per gallon at Montreal; so that when a servant becomes addicted to drinking spirits (no very uncommon case,) it is an easy matter to add £10, or £20, to his nominal wages.

If the Company thus press ardent spirits on their servants, they accommodate the Indians with the same pestiferous liquors, regardless of the madness which usually accompanies the intoxication of our red brethren. We desire this simple fact, only, to be incontrovertibly established—to pronounce on the character of the North West Company.

But, we have not forgot that this is an *ex parte* statement; that it is an effusion of personal anger; that we must not determine on such evidence; and that an effectual answer may, and probably will, meet the public eye on the subject.

There are several anecdotes concerning the late war in Canada, which contribute an interest to this pamphlet. The writer assures us that the vanity of the Americans in expecting the Canadians would join them, was equal to that of the French; that the apparently well appointed army of the Americans, was opposed by a feeble force of British troops; and that the skilful manoeuvres of General Brock, in conjunction with the spirit of the Canadians and the Indians, fairly saved the province. Perhaps no General before him ever had such an extensive frontier to defend, with a power so feeble, and troops so inadequate in numbers.

The Colonial Policy of Great Britain considered with relation to her North American Provinces, and West India Possessions, &c. By a British Traveller. 8vo. price 8s. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

THIS Volume is the work of a reflecting mind, but a mind which sees the things it describes through spectacles of a certain colour. Many others have given the same accounts; indeed, so many others, that if the British Government were not fully informed on the subject, it must be the most stupid under the sun. This writer regrets, that government takes no pains to obtain accurate information. We apprehend that our own pages, bear indirect witness to the contrary. The motto of every traveller should be

—Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice?

We are afraid that, in travelling through the Country, this Gentleman received a few shocks to his feelings, and his resentments did not vanish with his morning dreams. There is much

truth and point in his description of the Americans as a people: but we do not warrant every line of it. There are such things as unfavourable likenesses and though John Wilkes confessed that he every year grew more like his portrait by Hogarth; yet we do not wish the Americans to become every year closer resemblances of all the following traits.

In surveying the American people, they appear to be of all nations the most active, enterprising, patient, laborious, frugal, persevering, cautious, and not deficient in ingenuity. None excel them in the conduct of a lucrative commerce, or in daring feats of seamanship; they possess personal courage, are expert in the use of fire arms; and, traversing their forests, the American military are better adapted to the woody warfare of their own country, than European troops, whose discipline in such situations is rendered comparatively useless; irregular troops being able to hold veterans at bay, and destroy them at pleasure, while they themselves rest secure amidst their gloomy foliage.

The Americans are exceedingly enterprising in their commercial transactions, particularly those who form the New England states, where petty adventurers often risk their whole property in one small vessel, depending on their address, and the contingencies of trade, for their whole support. The very boys are speculators. If they possess a few dollars, they are immediately expended in merchandise, which is committed to the care of a master or mate of a vessel for the West Indies. Thus the spirit of enterprise is universal among them, and would deserve high commendation, were it always conducted on just and liberal principles; but the reverse is in general the case: fraud, smuggling, and perjury, are practised with success and without reserve; and thus cupidity prevails among them to an astonishing degree. An eminent divine of Boston, thus justly characterized his countrymen from the pulpit, on "putting away the easily besetting sin." "There have existed at all times," said he, "not only personal and peculiar, but also national sins; for instance, among the ancients, the Asiatics were accused of effeminacy, the Carthaginians of perfidy, &c. So among the moderns, the French are said to be volatile and frivolous; the Spaniards proud and cruel; the English haughty, and evincing too great contempt for strangers; and we, my brethren, of being greedy of gain, and not

over scrupulous how we obtain it!" Hence it would seem, that whatever portion of ability we may concede to the Americans, we must deny them the character of either a good or a great people.

That America used the prettexts of seamen's rights, &c. to cloak her real designs in going to war lately, is notorious. Her intention was to seize Canada; and this writer states that the American General Dearborn had actually prepared a triumphal coat, richly decorated with oak leaves, the victor's meed, to be worn on his entering Quebec.—When this is admitted, with much more, it will not follow that Canada is destined to fall speedily, if ever, into the American Empire. The danger, from which America did but barely escape, must always be present to the mind of her Government; and the President ought to be confined as a lunatic, who after the lesson taught his predecessor, stipulates for the conquest of Canada.

There is certainly some information in this volume; but the writer goes too far when he says "Canada is the rampart of Britain." A rampart distant—how many thousand miles? A province valuable no doubt, of great and admitted importance, but not "the rampart of Britain": nor with propriety to be the place where our troops should be disbanded, our surplus population poured out by authority of the state, and almost all our power transferred, in order to curb the naughty Americans.

Many of the writer's hints concerning the West Indies, either have been realized, or are in progress for being realized. We have formerly done our utmost to recommend to public spirited planters the trial of a greater variety of articles, which, in time, may become subjects of demand at home. Every instance of this, every such discovery adds real wealth to the colony, and to the empire. What specimens of the following articles, carefully cleaned, have lately been shewn in London?

The Cabbage tree, whose leaves are ligneous, and capable of producing a material resembling flax, the stringy fibres of which are remarkable for their fineness and strength, and free of those occasional inequalities existing in the best dressed

flax.—Linen made of the cabbage tree fibres and common flax mixed, would most probably improve the fabric in fineness of texture, smoothness of surface, and durability. The Creoles are the only persons who use it as a substitute for fine thread, by extracting the fibres without maceration, and drawing the leaf under the edge of a knife applied to the thigh. Myriads of cabbage trees could easily be raised; and it is worthy of remark, that bad soils and rocky grounds would be equally eligible for them. The tree is produced from seed which it yields copiously; and it is supposed the young plant when about ten feet high would produce the best fibres.

Our author adds, the Silk Grass, or gigantic aloe, produces larger fibres than the former, and they are used singly as threads for sewing, &c.: their texture is firm, round, and thin shaped; the colour at first a glossy white, but, without bleaching, it becomes in time a pale flaxen yellow. This plant deserves peculiar encouragement, as it is capable of being made into cordage of superior elegance, and, if not exposed to wet, of great durability. Though therefore unfit for cables, it would be very suitable for the standing rigging, braces, and bowlines of a ship; its surface being smooth and compact, would please the eye, and not injure the seaman's hands so much as the common cordage. In the manufacture of whipcord and twine, the silk grass would be found greatly superior, producing an article of peculiar smoothness and polish, divested of loose filaments. The Author has seen some twine manufactured of silk grass, both by the Indians of Guiana and the Negroes of Barbadoes, far superior to that of British manufacture.

A remarkable Lochier grows in every part of the West Indies, and that in great abundance, descending in festoons of considerable length from the branches of tall trees, particularly the silk cotton. It is found in greater quantities and higher perfection in Guiana than elsewhere. The Indians call it "Wee weerie," a name generally applied to substances of quick growth. This vegetable consists of long curly fibres wonderfully ramified, and exactly resembling curled horse hair. These fibres are enveloped in a sort of brittle crust, to extract which, simple maceration alone is necessary. This article is eligible for all the purposes of horsehair, as a stuffing material, with which it might be mixed to great advantage, or even used alone.

There are various other things of great value that remain unnoticed, or neglected. These, in the present state of the country, should be explored and brought into use. Prohibitions and restrictions should be removed, and all new staples imported into this country, duty free, for ten years at least. The gamboge, the gum-arabic, the cinnamon, and camphor trees, are found to thrive, both on the Continent and islands. A fine specimen of the latter, grows in the Botanic Garden in Jamaica. The attention of the Creoles should be drawn to these sources of wealth, especially as the three former articles being produced from shrubs rather than trees, might be raised very conveniently in hedge-rows, without occupying much land; and experience has proved, that these useful articles can be procured from the plants in great perfection, insomuch that no well founded objection can be raised against their quality.

Here we have the honour to agree perfectly, with this British Traveller: these things should certainly be encouraged. But, we would not buy even these too dearly; and too dearly, they certainly are bought if they deteriorate and destroy the manliness of British youth. If our cupidity annually sacrifices, of necessity, a number of our most hopeful and active citizens, let not the statement of exports and imports be trusted; nor any confidence be placed in the figures annexed to lists of goods, and prices current. Let these lives be invoiced: let the fair and full statement be disclosed, and let the nation judge whether the price paid for commodities obtained be not more than their value, reason, rectitude and piety being judges,

That miserable race of beings, known in Jamaica by the opprobrious negro-epithet of "Walk and Nyam Buchras," or white men who only walk and eat, afford a striking example of this truth. These abject wretches are for the most part those who once were industrious, and, descended from good families, had the fairest prospects opened before them, either as merchants' clerks, or book-keepers on some plantation. Nothing was wanting to make them valuable members of society, but the presence of relatives, honourable connexions, and the dread of censure. Solitary, and in a strange country, when a young man arrives in the West Indies, he knows not how to employ his leisure time,

and looks in vain for those innocent amusements which he has left. The climate disposes him to sensuality: he enters loose company; is soon ridiculed out of those virtuous principles in which he was educated, or which he may subsequently have imbibed; and feeling a high flow of spirits, he rushes amidst the pleasures of voluptuousness, to the very extreme of libertinism. By these means he descends with rapidity to the lowest point of degraded existence, and meanly condescends to subsist as an absolute pauper. Rambling over the island, he abuses the hospitality of the planters, by begging food of one, a bed of another, and of a third the loan of a horse to ride to the next plantation. If the planter spurns him from his door, he goes to the negro-yard to beg from them; and if any charitable person procures him clothes to cover his half-naked body, he will immediately purchase with them a night's lodging in the hut of some negro-girl: in short he will do any thing but work.

Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening; including some remarks on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, collected from various Manuscripts in the possession of the different Noblemen and Gentlemen, for whose use they were originally written. By H. Repton, Esq. assisted by his son J. Adey Repton, F. A. S. Large Quarto, with many coloured plates and slides. Price, Six Guineas. Taylor, London. 1816.

To a liberal mind acquainted to a certain degree with the principles of Art, scarcely any thing is more pleasant than a confidential—shall we say, a *confessional* conversation with an old artist, who in reviewing, recollecting, and estimating his works, passes the judgment of his riper years on the labours of his youth and his prime of life. "In *this* I attempted an effect of art beyond the usual limits of my contemporaries: it succeeded, and still does me credit. In *that*, the attempt was too hazardous, it failed; though it merited success. *That* was applauded by the public, much above its deserts; it was good fortune, not merit; *the other* was overlooked, though in my own judgment, it is the *chef d'œuvre* of my performances."

But of all artists, the Professor of Landscape Gardening has the greatest advantages for exhibiting that maturity of judgment, that improved and corrected taste, which the habit of reflection and study never fails to induce. His labours, when delivered to their proprietor, are confessedly unfinished. His trees are mere shrubs, and his shrubs are mere pot-herbs. The owner is desired to look forward with an assurance that every year cannot fail to increase the beauties and enjoyments of his park, his pleasure grounds, his gardens, and his prospects. He is desired to magnify in his conceptions his now sapling oaks, to what they *will be*; and to consider such and such disagreeable objects as not-existing, because *they are planted out*. Five and twenty, or thirty years roll over these improvements, and they, like most other things, are brought to the test of experience. The plan proposed is realized; the purpose intended is answered; and *now*, in fact, is the proper time for the meed of fame to reward the skill, the diligence, the ingenuity, the *foresight*, of the Artist, who sagaciously anticipated probabilities, and provided gratifications, not discerned till realized in the "bosky bourne," and the enlivening walk, or the fragrant cluster, scarcely visible, "stealing and giving odours."

Nothing in life exists without a drawback; and the Artist will never be able to convince those who have no prior acquaintance with a place, of the original aspect of the premises, and of the difficulties he had to struggle with, to overcome, in the progress of his undertakings. A Landscape Gardener is a kind of Creator; water is wanting; he must catch every rill and amass water; but when he has accomplished his purpose, whose is the (previous) deficiency? Hills, dales, he forms, or diminishes, enlarges or metamorphoses, at pleasure. Nothing in nature should escape him; and when he sets his foot out of doors, his eye rolls in a "fine phrenzy" from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. His life is one continued scene of intense, intellectual, imaginative study. Mr. Repton has felt this; but, his fancy has beguiled his discretion. To attempt

to represent the effect of a dark rainbow cloud contrasted with the brightness of the solar rays, is to demand of Art more than Art can accomplish. To paint a high noon, never yet was the endeavour of a prudent Artist: he has no colours for the purpose.

Mr. Repton is well known to the public by a former Treatise on Landscape Gardening, which has been extremely well received; but not beyond its deserts, as it contained a system of inventive ingenuity, highly creditable to the author as a man of business, and promptitude. The present Fragments are selected from more than four hundred different Reports in MS. and contain many illustrations of former principles. From repeated hints in the course of the work we are afraid that the late troublous times have acted with the same injurious consequences on this branch of Art, as on all others. The Nobles of Britain have been called to *defend* their lands, rather than to adorn them; for why adorn them, if the next year some supercilious Frenchman whose only merit consists in fidelity to the Gallic eagle, should become their possessor? Who does not know that the estates of our principal nobility and gentry, were *disposed of*, in the Corsican's red book? Why then convert into gardens, premises from which the owners might never gather fruit.—Why into pleasure grounds, acres in which the owners might never take pleasure? Mr. Repton adds other reasons why the Art of Landscape Gardening has slowly and gradually declined: but Peace is now intent on restoring what war had interrupted; and the present volume, published early in the period of peace, will, no doubt, greatly promote and revive a disposition so extremely laudable. It is impossible to form any intelligible analysis of a work, which must be seen to be understood. The objects are addressed to the eye; and consist of variations proposed for scenery where Nature may have done much, and merely require the finishings of Art; or where Nature has been niggard of her favours, and Art is called in to supply her defects.

But, in perusing the Volume we have found a variety of hints, which Gentle-

men about to build residences, and having a choice of situation in their power, would do well to take into their consideration, before they determine on plan or elevation. There is, certainly, so great a difference between the climate of Greece (and Italy) and that of Britain, that it is nothing short of unreasonable to suppose that the residences suitable for one should be equally so for the other. The climate of our Island requires those bolder weather mouldings, and defensive projections, which partake more of the Gothic than the Grecian principle. We desire to be sheltered, while the inhabitants of those countries desire exposure; we must seek the comforts of the fire-side, while the people we refer to wonder at the description of our stove grates and brick chimneys, and cannot conceive by what power we endure the smoke and steam from coal fires, even in our best drawing rooms?

Nothing is of greater importance than the aspect of a house; and this, when once fixed, is seldom susceptible of change;—though Mr. Repton in many instances finds himself obliged to attempt it. We shall, therefore, insert this Gentleman's table of aspects; it may contribute to the comfort of thousands, properly understood.

North.....	bad
North East.....	not bad
East.....	good
South East.....	best
South.....	good
South West.....	worst
West.....	bad
North West.....	not bad

The reason alledged against the South West is the turbulent, and often destructive, winds which blow from that point. The North is bad because of its extreme exposure to cold, and its heavy light. The West is liable to evening heats in summer time; which are very injurious to health. The reader will adopt his aspect, among the other points, at pleasure.

The greater part of these designs refer to individual instances of improvement, proposed, or really executed. The remarks to which they give occasion, therefore, for the most part terminate in

themselves, though founded on general principles; and we cannot follow the writer through his endless series of windows, views, gardens, terraces, raised strawberry beds, invisible fences and park palings. The practical man will derive many a useful hint from the work;—among others, not to entrust sketches to brother workmen, without value received;—and the gentleman will find many of his difficulties solved, and the powers of art opened to him in a manner greatly beyond his expectation. But, we are sorry to say, that even *gentlemen* may stand reproved by some instances referred to, by Mr. R. more than one is charged with accepting a drawing, and availing himself of its ideas, without considering how much those ideas cost the author, or how much they ought to have cost himself.

The sentiments of a gentleman who has seen so much, and done so much, during a long life, cannot but be interesting and instructive; and it should seem, that without knowing it, and without intending it, Mr. Repton in describing Sherringham Bower, in Norfolk, has described a residence, approaching his ideas of perfection. We avail ourselves of this, as combining in one view, the main requisites for a pleasant dwelling, and as reminding our friends of those indispensables which they ought never to overlook, or to think lightly of, when they undertake the important work of constructing a family mansion. A dwelling for a day may be pitched, at pleasure; a house rented for a year, may try the patience of the tenant during that year, but all know that the term will end; and so will a term of years longer or shorter; but, a mansion intended to be an abode for life, for generations of descendants, has a kind of perpetuity with it, which involves all its qualities. The blessings of distant generations may attach on him, who made the best choice of an aspect, and constructed the fabric, in the best manner possible.

PLANTATIONS.

Some have asserted, that it is more pleasant to make improvement by the *axe* than by the *spade*; but I consider it a fortunate circumstance that some further planting is necessary, since I may venture to affirm, that after a few years, the Proprietor will

derive more real satisfaction from the trees planted by himself, than from those which have long existed. All Planters delight in Woods reared by themselves, as parents are most fond of their own progeny.

THE SITE FOR THE HOUSE.

This is an object most important in Landscape Gardening, yet there is none so often mistaken or misunderstood, because mankind are apt to judge by the eye rather than by the understanding, and oftener select objects for their beauty rather than for their use or intrinsic worth. The experience of the inconveniences to which most beautiful situations are liable, has induced me to view the subject in all its bearings, and well to weigh against each other all the advantages and disadvantages which ought to influence our choice; these I have generally classed in the following order:—the *Aspect*, the *Levels*, *Objects of Convenience*, and lastly the *Views from the House*.

First, the *Aspect*. There can be no doubt that a southern aspect is the most desirable for rooms which are to be occupied throughout the year, because the sun in winter is always acceptable, and in summer it is so much more elevated, that it is rarely objectionable and easily shaded. This is not the case with an eastern or western aspect, where the rays being more oblique, are not to be shaded but by obliterating the prospect, and as the prevailing winds with rain generally come from the south-west, a little turn towards the south-east is to be preferred. This I propose at Sherringham, and for two other reasons, it makes the view towards the opposite woods more central; and it gives more room for the offices and appendages proposed towards the west.

2dly, *The Levels*. This is an object of much more importance than is generally supposed. We frequently see houses placed, for the sake of the prospect, so high that they are annoyed by every wind; and others, for the sake of shelter, so low that they are flooded by every heavy fall of rain, or by the sudden melting of the snow. The Site here proposed is on a sufficient eminence to enjoy prospect, and yet to be sheltered from the sea winds: the ground by *Nature* falls gently from it in every direction except towards the north; and in that direction it will easily be made to do so by *Art*: this is necessary to prevent any damps from the hill, and to provide a sufficient drainage for the House and Offices, all of which will require very little cost or labour.

3dly, *Objects of Convenience*, of which the first is the *Supply of Water*. This is

an object of great importance, yet I have frequently seen large houses placed where no water can be had, but by aqueducts or distant land carriage; and as it is not only for the constant use of the family, that water is essential, but as a security in case of fire, some great Reservoir or Tank ought always to be provided near the House.

2dly, *Sufficient space*, to contain all the numerous appendages of comfort and convenience, as Offices and Office Courts, Stables, and Yards for Wood, Coals, Linen, &c. &c. &c.

3dly, *Relative Objects*, or such as though not immediately belonging, must be considered as relating to the place, and therefore must be properly connected with it, viz. the Post Towns, the Church and Village, and the Sea; to all which there must be roads, and these may be made highly ornamental, useful, and convenient, or the contrary.

4thly, *View from the House*. Although with many, the Views from a House form the first consideration, yet I am not so infatuated with Landscape as to prefer it to any of the objects already enumerated. Perhaps a natural habit of cheerfulness operates too powerfully on my mind; but I have ever considered the View of trees and lawns only, as creating a certain degree of gloom; which I am convinced is oftener felt than acknowledged by the possessors of places admired for their solitary grandeur. We are apt to lament the desertion of such family mansions for the residence of London in Winter, and watering places in summer; but we should consider the difference betwixt the country gentleman's Seat, when only separated from his neighbours and dependants by Court Yards or Garden Walls, and the modern fashion of placing the House in the middle of the Park, at a distance from all mankind,

- "Where only grass and foliage we obtain
- "To mark the flat insipid waving plain,
- "Which wrapt all o'er in everlasting green
- "Make one dull rapid, smooth though tranquil scene."

KNIGHT'S LANDSCAPE.

To this might be added, that,

- "Now not one moving object must appear
- "Except the owner's Bullocks, Sheep, or Deer,
- "As if his Landscape were all made to eat,
- "And yet he shudders at a Crop of Wheat"

For in the Present taste for Park Scenery a Corn-field is not admissible, because

every fence must be removed except those which are most offensive, such as separate woods and lawns. In the principal View to the South, this modern taste may be indulged to the greatest excess by "Lawn-ing a hundred good acres of wheat," but I should not advise the extending the verdant surface too far, as I consider the mixture of Corn-lands with Woods at a distance more chearful than grass, because at certain seasons, at seed time and at harvest, it may be enlivened by men as well as beasts. I hope I may be here allowed to indulge my favourite propensity for humanizing as well as animating beautiful Scenery.

THE VILLAGE.

Notwithstanding the modern fashion of placing a House in the Centre of a Park, at a distance from the haunts of men, or even the habitation of its own dependants and labourers, yet there are numerous objects belonging to a Village with which the Mansion must be connected, such as the Church, the Inn, the Shop, the Carpenter, Blacksmith, and other Tradesman, to which may here be added the Farming premises, and the Steward's house.

The vicinity of a Village is very differently marked in different parks. In some, I see lame and blind beggars moving sorrowfully towards the Hall-house, where I know, and they fear, no relief will be given: in others, I see women and children with cheerful faces bearing jugs and milk and provisions at stated periods, and I know, before I enter the house, which are the happiest families. In some places I hear complaints that the neighbours are all idle thieves and poachers: in others all the inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages would rise at night to serve their liberal Patron; and I have been often led to consider the source of this difference. Formerly the poor labourers on an Estate looked for assistance in age or sickness to the hand that paid for their work when they could work; now they are turned over to the Parish Officer, and prisons are erected under the name of Workhouses for those who are past all work. A common Farmer, who works as hard as his labourers, with them, is considered as one of themselves; but when a very opulent Gentleman Farmer told me that by rising at four o'clock every day, and watching his men all day, he could get more work done, I thought he paid dearly for it; and whether the poor slave is urged on by the lash of the Negro-driver or the dread of confinement in a Workhouse, he must feel that man is not equal, though he may be taught to read that he is so.

Instead of forbidding all access to the poor, in some places, I have observed it is customary one day in the month, or oftener if necessary, particularly after any storm of wind, to admit into the woods, but under the eye of the keeper, all persons belonging to the Parish, to pick up dead wood for firing; and in these places no wood is stolen, and no trees are lopped and disfigured. With respect to the Game, which is every where, and particularly in Norfolk, the perpetual source of suspicion and temptation, I foresee that at Sherringham it will be one source of conferring happiness: for, there is a great difference betwixt shooting and coursing; one is a selfish, the other a social enjoyment. The villagers will occasionally partake in the sport like those where the games of cricket or prison-bars are celebrated; thus promoting a mutual endearment betwixt the Landlord, the Tenant, and the Labourer, which is kept up with little expense, securing the reciprocity of assistance of each to the other, by a happy medium betwixt licentious equality and oppressive tyranny.

Many other hints well entitled to attention, may be gleaned from Mr. R.'s remarks. The work is got up with great care and attention, and at almost unlimited cost.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Canto the Third. By Lord Byron. 8vo. 5s. Murray, London. 1816.

If Content be the sun-shine which gilds all around us, and irradiates with the glow of beauty, every object on which it falls, elegant or rustic, rude or exquisite, then Discontent is the storm, which raging in its fury, deforms the fair face of nature, and equally destroys the stately and the humble. The storm exhausts itself by its own vehemence, and in the mind of the noble author, if we mistake not, there is less of violence than heretofore. Perhaps, a simile more aptly expressing its present state, were one of those dark, gloomy, chilling, every way uncomfortable fogs, which are but too well known in the City of London, towards the close of the year. In the soft melancholy of some minds, there is a charm which interests, while it leaves talent free to admiration: in the cheerless broodings of others there is a kind of repulsion, which it costs more to over-

come, than the subjects of it think credible. We discern clearly that his Lordship's spirits are not raised by his separation from his country, and though he sings his route to the Leman Lake, yet we have heard happier tones from his voice. We find him first on the Plains of Waterloo.

Self-exiled Harold wanders forth again,
With nought of hope left, but with less of gloom;
The very knowledge that he lived in vain
That all was over on this side the tomb,
Had made Despair a smilingness assume,
Which, though 'twere wild—as on the plundered wreck

When mariners would madly meet their doom
With draughts intemperate on the sinking
deck—

Did yet inspire, a cheer which he forbore to
Stop;—for thy tread is on an Empire's dust!
An Earthquake's spoil is sepulchred below!
Is the spot mark'd with no colossal bust?
Nor column trophied for triumphal show?
None; but the moral's truth tells simpler so,
As the ground was before, thus let it be;—
How that red rain hath made the harvest grow!
And is this all the world has gained by thee,
Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory?

And Harold stands upon this place of skulls,
The grave of France, the deadly Waterloo!
How in an hour the power which gave annals
Its gifts, transferring fame as fleeting too!
In "pride of place" here last the eagle flew,
Then tore with bloody talon the rent plain,
Pierced by the shaft of banded nations through,
Ambition's life and labours all were vain;
He wears the shattered links of the world's broken chain.

Fit retribution! Gaul may champ the bit
And foam in fetters: but is Earth more free?
Did nations combat to make One submit;
Or league to teach all kings true sovereignty?
What! shall reviving thralldom again be
The patched-up idol of enlightened days?
Shall we, who struck the Lion down, shall we
Pay the Wolf homage? proffering lowly gaze
And servile knees to thrones? No; prove before
ye praise.

If not, o'er one fallen despot boast no more!
In vain fair cheeks were furrowed with hot tears
For Europe's flowers long rooted up before
The trampler of her vineyards; in vain years
Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears,
Have all been borne, and broken by the accord
Of roused-up millions: all that most endears
Glory, is when the myrtle wreathes a sword
Such as Harmodius drew on Athens' tyrant lord

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty, and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave
men;

A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell!
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a
rising knell!

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and Pleasure
meet

To chase the glowing Hours with flying feet—
But, hark!—that heavy sound breaks in once
more,

As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!
Arm! Arm! it is—it is the cannon's opening
roar!

Within a windowed niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did hear
That sound the first amidst the festival,
And caught its tone with Death's prophetic ear;
And when they smiled because he deem'd it
near,

His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could
quell; [fell.

He rush'd into the field, and foremost fighting,

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness;
And there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking
sighs [guess

Which ne'er might be repeated; who could
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,
Since upon nights so sweet such awful morn
could rise?

And there was mounting in hot haste; the
steed

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;
While throng'd the citizens with terror dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips—"The foe!
They come! they come!"

His Lordship bestows no honours on
the Battle, or the Heroes who fell in it.
Their praise is hymn'd by loftier harps than
mine,

but he singles out an individual to whose
sire he had done some wrong, and
makes the *amende honorable*—all now
in his power—beneath the trees where
the hero fell. In the note referring to
this passage, there is surely a gross
misprint, or a striking proof of that
perverse aberration of mind, which is
too much in character with the unfor-
tunate Childe.

Note 7, page 18, line 9.

*I turned from all she brought to those she could
not bring.*

My guide from Mont St. Jean over the
field seemed intelligent and accurate. The
place where Major Howard fell was not
far from two tall and solitary trees (there
was a third cut down, or shivered in the
battle) which stand a few yards from each
other at a pathway's side.—Beneath these
he died and was buried. The body has
since been removed to England. A small
hollow for the present marks where it lay,
but will probably soon be effaced; the
plough has been upon it, and the grain is.

After pointing out the different spots
where Picton and other gallant men had
perished, the guide said, "here Major
Howard lay; I was near him when
wounded." I told him my relationship,
and he seemed then still more anxious to
point out the particular spot and circum-
stances. The place is one of the most
marked in the field from the peculiarity of
the two trees above mentioned.

I went on horseback twice over the
field, comparing it with my recollection of
similar scenes. As a plain, Waterloo
seems marked out for the scene of some
great action, though this may be mere
imagination: I have viewed with atten-
tion those of Plataea, Troy, Mantinea,
Leuctra, Charonea, and Marathon; and
the field around Mont St. Jean and Hougoumont appears to want little but a bet-
ter cause, and that undefinable but impres-
sive halo which the lapse of ages throws
around a celebrated spot, to vie in interest
with any or all of these, except perhaps
the last mentioned.

"A better cause!" what! were not
the liberties of Europe, partly reco-
vered by the hand of heaven in Russia,
by persevering valour at Leipsic, and
vindicated at great cost in the field around
Mont St. Jean and Hougoumont, a

"cause" that defies comparison ! Plataea and Mantinea, and Leuctra, and Chæronea, and Marathon, saved but a small number of citizens from slavery : the battle of Waterloo saved countless millions :—for nobody can suppose that if the tyrant had prevailed, he would not again have "bestrode the world like a Colossus." It was not to reign in France, that Napoleon fought the battle in which he failed.

The character of Buonaparte is well estimated, and the following comparison evidently originates with an observer of nature.

He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and
snow ;

He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those sum-
mits led.

The joy inspiring banks of the Rhine
diffuse a "tranquil sternness," over the
brow of the noble Lord, and amidst
such laughing scenes,

Joy was not always absent from his face,

Here then, he should have fixed his
residence; he should have cherished
sensations opposite to those which cor-
roded his mind; and who knows to
what extent happy consequences might
have ensued ? He continues, however,
his journey to the Leman Lake; and
fame reports that these shores being
accessible to his countrymen, as well to
himself, he has retired to the inaccessi-
bilities of the Alps, whence we anti-
cipate another canto of his Pilgrimage.
For after having, with wonderful spirit,
brought us acquainted with the rude
but trusty Albanian, after having
seen human nature in that rough state,
he will not fail to notice with poetic
eyes the different kind of roughness
exhibited by human nature among the
Alps. Equally rude, but rudeness of
another class;—the subject is fair for
the noble Baron's Muse; and her tal-
ent at observation can hardly fail of
ample employment and reward.

*Verses to the memory of the late Rich-
ard Reynolds of Bristol.* By James
Montgomery, Author of the *Wanderer
of Switzerland*, &c. 8vo. price 2s. Long-
man & Co. London, 1816.

THE Author apologizes for his verses
by calling them "a sincere tribute of
his affections as well as of his mind,
to the Christian virtues of the de-
ceased." Wedding Odes and funereal
tributes are scarcely fair subjects of crit-
icism:—if the first please the Bride and
Bridegroom, and the latter, the friends
and survivors of the deceased, all is well.
The Poem is divided into three parts—
the death of the righteous—the memo-
ry of the just—a good man's monument.
Each of these is in a different stanza.
The shorter verses do not bespeak the
elegiac strain. After alluding to the hon-
ours paid to Military Heroes says our
Author,

Reynolds expires, a nobler chief than these;
No blood of widows stains his obsequies ;
But widow's tears, in sad bereavement fall,
And foundling voices on their father call :
No slaves, no hecatombs, his relics crave,
To gorge the worm, and crowd his quiet grave ;
But sweet repose his slumbering ashes find,
As if in Salem's sepulchre enshrined ;
And watching angels waited for the day,
When Christ should bid them roll the stone
away.

Not in the fiery hurricane of strife,
'Midst slaughter'd legions, he resign'd his life ;
But peaceful as the twilight's parting ray,
His spirit vanish'd from its house of clay,
And left on kindred souls such power imprest,
They seem'd with him to enter into rest.
Hence no vain pomp, his glory to prolong,
No airy immortality of song ;
No sculptured imagery of bronze or stone,
To make his lineaments for ever known,
Reynolds requires :—his labour, merits, name,
Demand a monument of surer fume ;
Not to record and praise his virtues *past*, [last ;
But shew them *living*, while the world shall
Not to bewail one Reynolds snatch'd from earth,
But give, in every age, a Reynolds birth ;
In every age a Reynolds ; born to stand
A prince among the worthies of the land,
By Nature's title, written in his face :
More than a Prince—a sinner saved by grace,

Prompt at his meek and lowly Master's call
To prove himself the minister of all.

BRISTOL! to thee the eye of Albion turns;
At thought of thee thy country's spirit burns;
For in thy walls, as on her dearest ground,
Are "British minds and British manners"
found: [pour

And 'midst the wealth, which Avon's waters
From every clime, on thy commercial shore,
Thou hast a native mine of worth untold;
Thine heart is not encased in rigid gold,
Wither'd to mummy, steep'd against distress;
No—free as Severn's waves, that spring to bless
Their parent hills, but as they roll expand
In argent beauty through a lovelier land,
And widening, brightening to the western sun
In floods of glory thro' thy channel run;
Thence, mingling with the boundless tide are
har'd

In Ocean's chariot round the utmost world;
Thus flow thy heart-streams, warm and un-
confined,

At home, abroad, to woe of every kind.

Worthy wert thou of Reynolds;—worthy he
To rank the first of Britons, even in thee.

Reynolds is dead;—thy lap receives his dust
Until the resurrection of the just:

Reynolds is dead; but while thy rivers roll,
Immortal in thine bosom live his soul!

Now, we are not sure that "sculptured imagery" could be better employed than in perpetuating a resemblance of Mr. Reynolds: for we remember to have looked on a portrait of Colston with great respect—a name not mentioned on this occasion—and even Chatterton's Rowley would please us, were his charities *in statu quo*, and his resemblance certainly genuine.

RICHARD REYNOLDS was one of the Society of Friends, but, as far as human judgment can extend, he was one of those who also are Christians, not in word only but in deed. To his Memory the Inhabitants of Bristol have already instituted, and may their Posterity perpetuate it, the noblest Monument, perhaps, that Man ever raised in honour of his Fellow Man. This will be sufficiently explained by the following advertisement.

"At a GENERAL MEETING of the Inhabitants of BRISTOL, held in the Guildhall of that City, on Wednesday, the 2d October instant,

"The Right Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair:

"It was unanimously resolved,

"That in consequence of the severe loss which Society has sustained by the death of the venerable RICHARD REYNOLDS, and in order to perpetuate, as far as may be, the great and important benefits he has conferred upon the City of Bristol and its vicinity, and to excite others to imitate the example of the departed Philanthropist, an Association be formed under the designation of

• REYNOLDS'S COMMEMORATION
SOCIETY.

"That the Members of the Society do consist of Life Subscribers of ten Guineas or upwards, and Annual Subscribers of one Guinea or upwards; and that the object of this Society be to grant relief to persons in necessitous circumstances, and also occasional assistance to other benevolent institutions in or near the City, to enable them to continue or increase their usefulness, and that especial regard be had to the Samaritan Society, of which RICHARD REYNOLDS was the Founder."

At the Public Meeting, mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, many eloquent Panegyrics were pronounced on the Character of RICHARD REYNOLDS.

The following pleasing circumstance is from the authority of Dr. Stock. "A Lady applied to him on behalf of an Orphan. After he had given liberally, she said, 'When he is old enough, I will teach him to name and thank his Benefactor.'—'Stop, (said the Good Man,) thou art mistaken—we do not thank the clouds for the rain. Teach him to look higher, and thank HIM who giveth both the clouds and the rain."

It is supposed, that he gave in benevolences of various kinds, upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

And now, while the Christian triumphs, and the philanthropist rejoices, let the patriot take his share of the joy. We are not aware, that in any nation under heaven, there is so noble a monument erected to any man. Princes have left valuable charities, but this is voluntary, and we hope will flourish—will establish and perpetuate itself, and will be doing good for ages by emulation of a recollected character, not the founder of the institution, but the occasion of its being founded.

The Tyrant of the Church. 12mo. price 2s. Ogles, London. 1816.

There is *mind* in this little performance: and, to say truth, it is on this account chiefly we notice it. But, the writer must know, that mind, however exquisite, without competent information, is, to say the least, liable to error from causes of all kinds; even from contradictory causes, and from the misconceptions of talent, and ingenuity themselves.

The object of enquiry is, the *mark* of the Beast, in the Revelations, and the *number* of his name. Now, this ought to have been preceded by some account of the use of *marks*, and of their different kinds, at the date of the original (say A. D. 96). There can be no doubt, but what the Hindoos of that day, employed the *marks on their foreheads*, of which devices may be seen in Sonnerat amounting to many scores. The practice dates from deep antiquity; for certainly, Ezekiel alludes to it, chap. ix. when he orders the pious in Jerusalem to be marked on their foreheads with the letter *Tau*; and the form of that letter was simply (see Bayer on the Ancient Hebrew Medals) the letter X, and no other. So that the Christian Fathers were correct, when they said, that those who were saved in Jerusalem, on that occasion, were sealed with the sign of the cross. To this, there is undoubtedly, a reference in the Apocalyptic writer, Rev. vii. 3, where the *Jews*, the servants of God, are marked in their foreheads, according to their tribes, with a *seal*, or impression, denoting their relation and character.

But, beside these *marks* on the forehead, there were others in use, answering the purpose of our admission tickets. They were given, for instance, to those to whom were allotted certain seats at the Theatre; and two examples of this we have in the Antiquities of Herculaneum, Vol. IV. Preface, where many others of a like kind are referred to. These tickets, or *marks*, are not only impressed with the device of a theatre, but with that part of the theatre to which they admitted the bearer; Vol. V. LIT. PAN. 27. N. S. DEC. 1816.

with the theatrical author exhibited, and with the *number of the seat* that fell to the bearer's lot. (*Aischylus: Hemicycle.* 1A, 11. 1B, 12.)

Now, till the nature of the *marks* on the forehead, those in the hand, the *device*, and the *number* of the device, is ascertained, there seems to be little expectation of explaining the mystery satisfactorily. Nor is this at all cleared by the remark that *onoma* does not in all cases import *name* or appellation, but distinguishing *device*; that by which a person, or thing, is distinguished from all others. Not "*names* of blasphemy;" but *devices* of blasphemy; not, that "the spirituality of Scripture prophecy," in all cases, "directs to a spiritual and Scriptural interpretation," only. There are allusions to customs then prevalent, throughout the Revelations: some Christian; some Jewish; some Heathen.—Whoever attempts to explain the book, or any part of it, without possessing a complete familiarity with the manners of time and place, will certainly fail; and deficiency in this respect, has been, hitherto, among the most powerful causes of failure: what was familiar to the mind of the writer, has scarcely been thought on by the learned illustrator.

Our friends will have observed, that, on various occasions, we have hinted at acquisitions beyond those usually obtained, as necessary to illustrate the Revelations; and this Gentleman, in his turn, has afforded us an opportunity of repeating, and explaining, the sentiment. His talents are more than sufficient to enable him to discern our intention, and to avail himself of our advice. If he has,—as we suspect he has—the command of a respectable library, Fortune may happily direct him into a course of reading rather among antiquaries than divines, to which he will acknowledge himself beholden, for *new*, and more correct views of things.

We add his notion of the *name* in his own words.

We observe, in the last place, the Opposition of Person, with its demonstrative Title as the Name of the Beast. "*Shewing HIMSELF to be God.*" This is the grand arcanum that completes the Mystery of Iniquity, binds the allegiance of souls to the person of a *man*, and places the crown of

Christ upon the head of the usurper. IPSE, ECCLESIE CATHOLICÆ VISIBILE CAPUT.

The following table will, more concisely, exhibit the correspondence between the character and the name, with the numerical estimate of the latter.

IN THE	TEMPLE	E.....	0
		C.....	100
		L.....	50
		S.....	0
		I.....	1
OF	GOD	E.....	0
		C.....	100
		A.....	0
		T.....	0
		H.....	0
SHEWING	HIMSELF	O.....	0
		L.....	50
		I.....	1
		C.....	100
		E.....	0
TO BE	GOD.	J.....	1
		P.....	0
		S.....	0
		E.....	0
		V.....	5
		I.....	1
		S.....	0
		I.....	1
		B.....	0
		L.....	50
		E.....	0
		C.....	100
		A.....	0
		P.....	0
		U.....	5
		T.....	0

666

We leave the Gentlemen of the Catholic Communion to answer some things in this little volume, *if they please*. We believe, that of late, Mess John has given the Triple Tiara little trouble;—but, now the Jesuits are restored—aye, now the Jesuits are restored——

Says our author,

It may be proper to notice the points of our inquiry, in their connexion with the general prophecy. If, then, the Name of the Beast be *Ecclesia Catholica Ipse, Visibile Caput*; and the Number of the Beast, *DCLXVI*, to receive and to have the name

is, to receive and to hold the Roman power, as the *Visible Head of the Catholic Church*: to have the Number is, to hold in all its multitudinous annexations, the *Roman system of Doctrine*: the first, grounded on the principle of *Supremacy*; the second, on that of *Infallibility*. The perfect correspondence between the antichristian authority and title, is strikingly exhibited in the victory over the adversary, *chap. xv. 2.* where the Name is omitted: the Number, however, having a distinct reference, that distinction is marked. In the first representation of the Beast, as at his rise, we find the Name of Blasphemy inscribed upon his heads: in the last, before his destruction, we discover the Beast Himself, (who yet is styled a head,) to be full of Names of Blasphemy, indicating, perhaps, the complete body of antichristian sovereigns. It is not, however, to be doubted, that some of these passages have a further reference.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

A new edition of the *Antiquarian Cabinet* is now publishing in numbers, each containing ten plates, printed on royal octavo, each plate forming a head-piece to the description. This arrangement is calculated to avoid the inconvenience of turning the book, which so frequently occurs in the first edition; besides this important advantage, the work will thus be comprised in about five or six volumes, of a more elegant size than the former edition, and at about half the price. Ten numbers will form a volume, comprising 100 plates.

Mr. Britton's *History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Bath* is in the press, and will appear early in the year 1817. It will consist of a copious history and description of that curious and latest specimen of English ecclesiastical architecture: also a novel Essay on Epitaphs. By the Rev. John Conybeare, Professor of Poetry to the University of Oxford. The essay will be elucidated by examples of various styles and classes of epitaphs from that church, which may be called the Western Mausoleum of Invalids. Like the abbey church at Westminster, that of Bath is filled with sepulchral monuments, and thus becomes a sort of show room of statuary, and magazine of

epitaphs. This volume will be embellished with eight beautiful engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, &c. from drawings by F. Mackenzie.

COMMERCE.

Steel and Goddard will shortly publish a new and enlarged edition, greatly improved, of the *Shipmaster's Assistant, and Owner's Manual*; comprehending all the laws and regulations of shipping and navigation, including those affecting the East-India trade, the fisheries, marine assurances, the conveyance of ship-letters, aliens, and passengers, with the British customs and excise duties, the Sound, Russian, and American duties, the respective dock rates and regulations, with the particular laws affecting every article of importation and exportation, and various other matters, equally interesting to the merchant, owner, and shipmaster, complete and correct to the present time.

BIOGRAPHY.

In January will be published, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Lettson*, with a selection from his correspondence with the principal literati of this and foreign countries. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.L.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, &c. The work will be comprised in three volumes. The first two will consist of a memoir of Dr. Lettson, and a selection of general correspondence with Linnæus, Lord Lansdown, Sir M. Martin, Bart, Rev. Drs. Madison, Lathrop, &c. Drs. Ash, Bisset, Cuming, Currie, Darwin, Falconer, Fothergill, Benj. Franklin, Percival, Rush, Waterhouse, Zimmermann, &c. and a memoir of the late Dr. Neild, written by himself.—The third volume (which may be had separate) will be composed of original medical papers, cases, and correspondence with Baron Haller, Drs. Cullen, Struve, &c.—The price of the first two volumes, to subscribers, 11. 1s.; the third volume 12s.

In the press, and will be published in January next, *Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck*, collected and arranged from his papers, and interspersed with observations illustrative of his character; to which is added, a brief review of his various publications. By John Styles, D.D.

DRAMA.

In the press, the *Plays and Poems of James Shirley*, now first collected and chronologically arranged, and the text carefully collated. With occasional notes, and a biographical and critical essay. By William Gifford, Esq. with a portrait. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in six vols. 8vo. uniformly with Massinger and Ben Jonson.—“As only one hundred copies of Shirley are printed in royal octavo, those gentlemen who have copies of Ben Jonson and Mas-

singer in this size, are requested to secure copies to complete their sets on the large paper of these dramatic writers, by an early application to their booksellers.”

Mr. T. Dibdin is preparing for the press, the posthumous *Dramatic Works of the late Mr. Benjamin Thompson*, which will be published by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and six children.

Dramas, by Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. are printing in two octavo volumes.

EDUCATION.

The author of *Orthoëpy Simplified* (an English Pocket Dictionary for general use) is printing, uniformly with his dictionary, and as a suitable companion to it, a small *English Grammar*; to which is added, *Geographical Pronunciation*, or an attempt to give the pronunciation of difficult names of places, domestic and foreign; and *Lingua Technica*, or technical words of art and science, with their pronunciation and meanings.

FINE ARTS.

Part IX. of *Lodge's Illustrious Portraits*, with biographical and historical memoirs, will be ready for delivery in the course of the present month.—The subscribers are respectfully desired to make early application for their copies to their respective booksellers, as the publishers do not hold themselves liable to complete any sets which may become imperfect in consequence of delay in claiming the parts upon publication. “The proprietors beg to acknowledge with the utmost gratitude the very extensive patronage they have been honored with, in the progress of this work; as well by the numerous subscribers to it, as by the condescension with which their solicitations to have drawings made from the most valuable pictures have been listened to, and the readiness with which the use of them has in every instance been granted by the possessors of many of the most distinguished collections in the country, among which are those of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Dukes of Bedford and Dorset; Marquises of Stafford, Bath, Winchester, Exeter, and Anglesea; Earls Spencer, Pembroke, Carlisle, Egremont, Essex, Clarendon, Verulam, Warwick, Radnor, Guildford, and Derby; Lords Arundell of Wardour, Clifford, Bagot; Dawson Turner, Esq.; the British Museum, the Bodleian Gallery, the Penhurst Collection, &c. &c. The plates are engraved in the first manner by Messrs. Agar, Scriven, Cooper, Picart, Holl, Cheeseman, Fry, Meyer, &c. from Pictures of the most undoubted authenticity by Mabuse, Holbein, Zuccherro, Jansen, More, Rubens, Vandyke, Mytens, Oliver, Houthorst, Mireveldt, Lely, and other early masters.”

Mr. George Cumberland has prepared for the press, a work on the Commencement and Progress of the Art of Engraving, as far as relates to the advantages Art has derived from the productions of the Italian school.

HISTORY.

At press, a View of the History of Scotland, from the earliest records to the rebellion in the year 1745. In a series of letters. 3 vols. 8vo.

At press, Narrative of a Residence in Belgium, during the campaign of 1815, and of a visit to the field of Waterloo. By an Englishwoman, Author of Circumstantial Details of the Battle of Waterloo, by a Near Observer. 8vo.

The History of the late War in Spain and Portugal. By Robert Southey, Esq. in two vols. 4to. is nearly ready for publication.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Baron Field, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is printing, in two octavo volumes, a Practical Treatise on the Commercial Law of England.

MECHANICS.

At press, a System of Mechanical Philosophy, by the late John Robison, LL. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. With notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the physical sciences, by David Brewster, LL. D. F.R.S.E. In 4 vols. 8vo. with numerous plates. "A copious article on the history and operations of the steam engine, has been completely revised with many additions, by James Watt, Esq. and his son, of Soho; and it is now become the only account which can be relied upon. This subject is illustrated by eight large and original engravings."

Just ready for publication, Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children; embracing the important subjects of nursing, food, dress, exercise, &c. with cursory remarks on the diseases of infancy. By a physician.

MEDICINE.

Mr. MacLachlan, of Old Aberdeen, will soon publish a volume of medical effusions.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

At press, a Complete Course of Instruction in the Elements of Fortification; originally intended for the use of the Royal Engineer Department. By Lieut. Colonel C. W. Pasley, R.E. F.R.E. Author of an Essay on the Military Policy of Great Britain. In 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by five copper-plates, and five hundred engravings in wood.

MISCELLANIES.

At press, an Account of the singular Habits and Circumstances of the People of the

Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. By Mr. William Mariner, of the Port-au-Prince, private ship of war; the greater part of whose crew was massacred by the natives of Lefooga: Mr. Mariner remaining for several years after, a constant associate of the king and the higher class of chiefs. To which is added, a grammar and copious vocabulary of the language. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a portrait.

Speedily will be published, price 7s. 6d. in boards, or 9s. half-bound, the Present Peerage of the United Kingdom, with the arms of the peers and baronets. "Stockdale's Peerage will be carefully corrected to the time of publication, and the arms printed from a new set of copper-plates. An elegant engraving of the Cobourg arms is added to this edition."

At press, the Round Table: a collection of essays on literature, men, and manners. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo.

A Series of Letters from the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the education of his son Philip, the late Earl, are preparing for publication.

The Franklin Manuscripts are in a forward state for publication.

At press, a History of the Jesuits; to which is prefixed, a reply to Mr. Dallas' defence of that order. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Also, the Inquisition Unmasked; being a historical and philosophical account of that tremendous tribunal; founded on authentic documents, and exhibiting the necessity of its suppression, as a means of reform and regeneration. Written and published at a time when the national congress of Spain was about to deliberate on this important measure. By D. Antonio Puigblanch.—Translated from the author's enlarged copy, by William Walton, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by twelve historical engravings.

A Third Volume of the Curiosities of Literature, 8vo.—Also, a Sixth Edition of the Curiosities of Literature, Vols. I. and II. 8vo. are now nearly ready for publication.

At press, Observations, Anecdotes, and Characters of Books and Men. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. Arranged with notes, a preparatory dissertation, and illustrations. Handsomely printed by Bulmer, in 8vo.

The Fourteenth Volume of the Encyclopædia Londinensis is complete, and ready for delivery. The Fifteenth Volume is in great forwardness: it will contain a very ample treatise upon Mineralogy. The volumes may be had complete, or in numbers, according to the convenience of purchasers, at the following prices: common paper, plain plates, eight-pence; ditto, coloured plates, fourteen-pence; fine vellum, paper,

plain plates, one shilling; ditto, coloured plates, one shilling and six-pence.

An 8vo. volume is in the press, consisting of Memorandums of a Residence in France in the Winter of 1815-16; including remarks on French society and manners, with a description of the catacombs, and notices of some other objects of curiosity and works of art not hitherto described.

Miss Ann Plumtre is preparing for publication, a Narrative of her late residence in Ireland, which will be illustrated by plates of remarkable scenery.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Nearly ready for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo. a Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, arranged according to the Linnean method, with particular attention to the synonymy; to which is subjoined a copious index of the synonyms used by previous conchological authors. By L. W. Dillwyn, F.R.S. F.L.S. Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London, the Linnean Society of Philadelphia, &c.

NOVELS.

The Continuation of Miss Burney's Tales of Fancy is expected in the course of a few weeks.

Tales of My Landlord, collected and reported by Jedidiah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Ganderclough, in 4 vols. 12mo. will shortly be published.

At press, Mandeville; a domestic story of the seventeenth century. By the Author of Caleb Williams. 3 vols. 12mo.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A new weekly publication, entitled, The Literary Bee; or, the New Family Library, will appear within a few days. It will consist of moral and critical essays; sketches from history; classical tales; poems; descriptions of remarkable ruins, and of sublime and beautiful scenery; with pictures from real life, and essays on the manners and customs of different nations, by some of the best British and foreign writers of the present age.

On the 1st of January, 1817, will be published (to be continued every two months), price 5s. No. I. of The Correspondent; consisting of letters, moral, political, and literary, between eminent writers in France and England. This work is designed, by presenting to each nation a faithful picture of the other, to enlighten both to their true interests, promote a mutual good understanding between them, and render peace the source of a common prosperity. The writers, who have concurred in a design so beneficial to both nations, are no less eminent in rank and character than in literary attainment. Each will write in his own language, and principally on the affairs of his

own country; but the French letters will be translated into English, and the English letters into French; and the whole will appear, at the same periods, in English at London, and in French at Paris. The work will thus embrace the utmost possible variety, in the authors, in the subjects, and in the style and manner of treatment. It may also be looked to, as the most correct and authentic source of information, in respect to the state of education, laws, manners, political institutions, literature, arts, remarkable events, and important personages in both countries: and may thus serve to correct that common ignorance, and common distrust of each other, which has been too successfully fostered by the policy of the revolutionary governments, by the prejudices of many persons in England, and above all by the absolute slavery of the continental press.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Racine, Professor of Languages, Somers Town, is about to publish a New Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the French Language, founded on the easiest principles. He strongly enforces the necessity of grammatical translations, by which the idiomatic subtilty and pure principles and language can alone be obtained, and clearly understood; and which has been the method adopted by himself, in a successful practice in London for the last twenty years.

POETRY.

The following works are in the press.

The Prisoner of Chillon: a fable—the Dream—Darkness—the Incantation, &c. 8vo. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron.

A Third Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, 8vo. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron.

At press, Harold the Dauntless, a poem, in four cantos. By the Author of the Bridal of Triermain; to which work it forms a second volume. Foolscap 8vo.—Also, in two volumes, the Bridal of Triermain, Harold the Dauntless, and Miscellaneous Poems.

A Fifth Volume, in foolscap 8vo. of Lord Byron's Works, containing the Siege of Corinth, Parisina, Fare Thee Well, Monody on Sheridan, and several other poems, is in readiness for publication.

At press, the Selected Beauties of British Poetry, with lives of the poets, and critical dissertations. To which is prefixed, an Essay on English Poetry. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. Author of the Pleasures of Hope. In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

At press, an Inquiry into the Principle of Population, including an exposition of the causes and the advantages of a tendency to exuberance of numbers in society, a defence

of the poor laws, and a critical and historical view of the doctrines and projects of the most celebrated legislators and writers, relative to population, the poor, and charitable establishments. By James Grahame, Esq. 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. John Jenkins, of Hengoed, Monmouthshire, proposes to publish an Exposition of the Bible (in Welch) in 60 or 70 numbers; one number to be delivered every month, price one shilling. The names of subscribers to be sent to the Author, Quaker's-yard, near Cardiff; Mr. J. Evans, Caermarthen; or Rev. J. Richards, Dolellan.

Proposals are issued for publishing, in four volumes octavo, the *Whole Works* of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, B. A. with a new and enlarged account of his life, and much interesting matter from his MSS. with an engraving of the author, fac simile of his hand-writing, copious index, &c. By the Rev. Richard Slate, of Stand, near Manchester; and the Rev. William Farmer, of Leeds.

Dr. Ryland's Sermon, preached before the Western Association, held at Bath in the Whitsun-week, 1816, is nearly ready for publication.

No. XXX. of *Periodical Accounts* of the Baptist Mission, will shortly appear.

At press, a Remarkable Account of the Conversion of a family named Hart, from the errors of Popery, through reading the Irish Scriptures. Written by the Rev. James Neligan, Rector of the Parish of Kilmattigue, near Ballinn, in the Province of Connaught, for the benefit of the Baptist Irish Society.

The Conversion of a Deist; or, an account of the remarkable change wrought in the mind of Charles Whitfield, who died, last October, in Dean-street, Red-lion-square, London: in four letters from a minister to his son at school, will speedily appear.

Early in December will be published, in 8vo. 12s. boards. *Sermons on the Parables*. By the Rev. W. M. Trinder.

Speedily will appear, *Christian Essays*. By the Rev. S. C. Wilks. In 2 vols. royal 12mo.

The Rev. C. Simeon, of King's College, Cambridge, will soon publish, in octavo, *Four Discourses* preached before the University, in November 1815.

The Rev. W. N. Darnell is printing a volume of *Sermons on Practical Subjects*.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. Nightingale has in the press, in a quarto volume, *English Topography*, or a Description of the several Counties of England and Wales; with a map of each county.

A History of Great and Little Malvern, embellished with engravings, is in preparation.

TRAVELS.

At press, *Travels beyond the Cataracts of Egypt*. By Thomas Leigh, Esq. M.P.; with a map. 4to.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, by Richard Bright, M.D. 4to. with engravings, are in preparation.

At press, *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa*. By the late John Leyden, M.D. Enlarged and continued, together with a view of the present state of that continent, by Hugh Murray, Esq. F.R.S.E. 2 vols. 8vo. with maps.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. Part I. five engravings, royal quarto, 16s.; imperial quarto, 1l. 4s.; ditto, with proofs and etchings, of which only 25 copies will be printed, 2l. 12s. 6d.; folio, 50 copies to correspond with the small paper of the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, 1l. 11s. 6d.; 25 copies to class with the large paper of the same work, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Numbers XXIII. XXIV. and XXV. of *Londini Illustrata*: containing seven plates of the interior and exterior views, with plans, &c. of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street—ancient cathedral church of St. Paul's, after the destruction of the spire—interior of St. James' chapel royal—chapel and exterior of the hospital, Ilford, Essex—interior and exterior of the Olympic Theatre—interior and entrance of the Sanspareil Theatre, Strand—and the coffin plates of the Rebel Lords in 1743 and 1746—with eight pages of letter-press. Each number, 8s.; large paper, 10s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Biographical Dictionary; Volume XXX. Edited by Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A. 8vo. 12s.—Volume XXXI. will be published on the 1st of January next, and Volume XXXII. will complete the work.

EDUCATION.

A Key to the second edition of *Exercises in Latin Prosody and Versification*; or, Introduction to Scanning and Writing Latin verse. By the Rev. C. Bradley. 2s. 6d.

Juvenile Anecdotes; or, Authentic and Interesting Facts of Children and Youth: designed for the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation. Compiled and arranged, with useful observations, by John Bruce. 12mo. 4s.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Atlas for the Use of Schools: containing Maps of the Eastern and Western hemi-

spheres of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain and Portugal, Italy, and Germany. By Miss Wilkinson. Part I. contains the maps at large, and part II. the blank duplicates. Two parts, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1814. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A Vindication of the University of Edinburgh, as a School of Medicine, from the Aspersions of a Member of the University of Oxford. With remarks on medical reform. By Lawson Whalley, M.D. Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and Physician to the General Dispensary at Lancaster. 8vo. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

A Historical Survey of the Customs, Habits, and present State of the Gypsies. By John Hoyland, Author of an Epitome of the History of the World, &c. Designed to develop the origin of this singular people, and to promote the amelioration of their condition. 8vo. 7s.

Crosby's Complete Family Journal; or, Housekeeper's Account Book, for the year 1817: improved by introducing additional lines into the accounts, with other new and useful matter. 4to. 2s.

Crutwell's Housekeeper's Accompt-Book, for the year 1817. 4to. 2s. sewed.

Letters on the Constrained Celibacy of the Clergy of the Church of Rome. 8vo. 10s.

A Companion to the Ball Room; containing about 300 country dances, reels, hornpipes, and Waltzes, with figures adapted to each. By Thomas Wilson, Dancing-Master, from the King's Theatre, Opera-House. 12mo. 8s.

The New Cyclopædia; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. Editor of the last edition of Mr. Chambers' Dictionary; with the assistance of eminent professional gentlemen. Vol. 34, part I. 4to. 1l.; royal paper, 1l. 6s.

Spanish Tales: translated from Le Sage, and selected from other authors, wherein are contained a description of Madrid, Grenada, Saragoza, Seville, Milan, Parma, Palermo, &c. By Mrs. Frederick Layton. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Meteorological Journal and Barometrical Diary, for the year 1817, upon a new plan. 4to. 3s.

NOVELS, &c.

Purity of Heart; or, the Ancient Costume; a tale: addressed to the author of Glenarvon. By an Old Wife of Twenty Years. 12mo, 5s. 6d.

The Revealer of Secrets; by the author of Substance and Shadow, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Claudine, or Pertinacity; by Bridget Bluemantle. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Villasantelle, or the Curious Impertinent, a romance; by Catharine Selden. 12mo. 6s.

The Balance of Comfort, or the Old Maid and the Married Woman; by Mrs. Ross. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Wife of Fitzalice and the Caledonian Siren, a romance; by Marianne Breton. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 7s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Poetic Mirror; or, the Living Bards of Britain. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Poems; by Hannah More: with an engraved title and vignette. Royal 12mo. 8s.

Copies of Verses to the Memory of the late Richard Reynolds, of Bristol, the benevolent Quaker, whose charities, during his life, were perhaps unexampled, and to whose memory the inhabitants of Bristol are raising the most honorable monument that ever recorded and perpetuated the virtues of the dead—a charitable institution to reach the objects of his bounty while living. By J. Montgomery, Author of the Wanderer of Switzerland, &c. 2s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

England may be extricated from her Difficulties, consistently with the strictest Principles of Policy, Honour, and Justice. By a Country Gentleman. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Remedies proposed as certain, speedy, and effectual, for the relief of our Present Embarrassments. By an Independent Gentleman. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Defence of the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour, in answer to some letters by Mr. T. C. Holland, in which that doctrine was attacked; with remarks on the personality of the Holy Ghost. By Edward Law, A.M. Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Preston, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chester. 4s.

Unitarianism a Scriptural Creed: occasioned by the pamphlets of Mr. Law and Mr. Baxter in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity. By T. C. Holland, Minister of the Unitarian Congregation in Preston. 1s. 6d.

A Form of Family Prayers, selected and arranged for the use of a family principally consisting of young persons. 2s.

Plain Discourses, delivered to a Country Congregation. Vol. III. By the Rev. William Butcher, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. 3 vols. 15s.

Some Important Points of Primitive Christianity maintained and defended; in several sermons and other discourses. By George Bull, D.D. Bishop of St. David.

To which is prefixed, the history of his life, and of those controversies in which he was engaged. A new edition. By Robert Nelson, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.

Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, in the Doctrine of the Established Church of England and Ireland. Preached in the years 1814, 1815, 1816. By the Hon. and Rev. Edward John Tynnor, A.M. formerly of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; late Curate of Heston, Middlesex; and Chaplain to the Dowager Countess Winterton. 8vo. 12s.

The Season and Time; or, an Exposition of the Prophecies which relate to the Two Periods of Daniel subsequent to the 1260 Years now recently expired; being the time of the seventh trumpet; and prophetically assigned to the extirpation of apostacy, and accomplishment of the reconciliation of the Jews, and introduction of the Millennium. Together with remarks upon the revolutionary Antichrist, proposed by Bishop Horsley and the Rev. G. S. Faber. By W. Ettrick, A.M. Author of the Second Exodus, or Reflections on the Prophecies of the last times. 8vo. 12s.

The Sunday Lecturer, or fifty-two Sermons addressed to Youth; selected and abridged from Horne, Cooper, Jay, Doddridge, &c. and adapted to the use of schools and families: with questions for examination. By A. Lee. 7s.

Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible, from the Beginning of the World to the Establishment of Christianity, corrected and improved. By the Right Rev. George Gleig, LL.D. F.R.S.E. F.S.S.A. Primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church. To be completed in fourteen monthly parts, comprising three volumes. Demy 4to. 7s.; royal 4to. 9s. sewed.

TRAVELS

Travels in Upper Italy, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State, in a series of letters written to a friend in the years 1807 and 1808. To which are added a few occasional poems. By Baron D'Ukianski. 2 vols. 12mo. 11. 1s.

A Diary of a Journey into North Wales. By the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Printed from the original MS. in his own handwriting; together with a fac-simile of a part of the manuscript. Edited, with illustrative notes, by R. Dappa, LL.B. Crown 8vo. 9s.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Sotheby (late Leigh and Sotheby) will submit the following collections during the present season.—143, Strand.

The entire remaining library of the late Rev. Charles Dunster, M.A. Rector of Petworth, in the county of Sussex; consisting

of a good collection in divinity and theology. To which is added, a very choice selection of classics; books of coins; facetiæ; northern literature, &c. The whole in fine condition.

The entire medical and miscellaneous library of the late Robert Bland, M.D. F.A.S. of Leicester-square. To which is added, the anatomical and medical library of a physician.

The entire and valuable library of the late William Alexander, Esq. F.S.A. and L.S. of the British Museum. Consisting of a very fine collection of English topography; biography; antiquities; voyages and travels; poetry, and belles lettres. Very many of the books are illustrated with MS. anecdotes; prints and drawings by the late Mr. Alexander; likewise his book and print-cases.

The entire and genuine collection of pictures, prints, and drawings of the late William Alexander, Esq. F.S.A. and L.S. of the British Museum; highly distinguished for his ability as an artist, and taste as a connoisseur.—Among the pictures, drawings, &c. are some by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, Zoffany, &c. Among the prints are curious specimens of the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, by Albert Durer, Lucas van Leyden, Aldegrever, Peus, &c. Etchings by Ostade, Berg, &c. Landscapes by Waterloo, Swanvelt, and other eminent masters; a most extensive assemblage of engraved English portraits; numerous topography of the different counties; sets of elegant prints; proof impressions on India paper of a great variety of modern publications; views; voyages; travels, &c. Private etchings by amateurs of distinction; together with a matchless selection of fac-simile drawings from unique and extra rare engravings of heads in the English series; subjects after Rembrandt, Marc Antonio, &c. (deposited in the British Museum) executed with the most exquisite similitude and beauty after the originals, by Mr. Alexander; also some colours, pencils, and other implements of art; Egyptian antiquities, &c.

The entire library of the late Rev. T. Goodinge, LL.D. Rector of Coum, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford. Containing a valuable collection of classics, critical divinity, theology, &c. &c. The books are in a fine condition.

The duplicates of a nobleman's library.

A matchless collection of prints, the property of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. Comprising the chef-d'œuvres and rarest specimens of engraving, from the earliest period of chalcography; including most of the capital works of the earliest masters; in brilliant condition.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

BAVARIA.

New Measurer of Time.

The Artists Messrs. Rancis of Munich, and Buzengeiger, of Tübingen, have taken advantage of the Galvanic Balance of Zamboni, which has obtained the appellation of the "perpetual motion," to direct it to the measurement of the flux of instants. They have constructed Time-pieces in which the oscillation of the pendulum, placed between the piles, is not the principal regulator, but the moving principle of the machine.

FRANCE.

Journal des Savans.

This Journal which dates its first appearance from so far back as 1665, and which proceeded without interruption till 1792, supported its reputation and justified its success during the long period of 127 years. It is now, to be resumed under express order of the King, executed according to official routine, by the Chancellor, Keeper of the seals of France. The inspection, composition, and other literary superintendence is committed to men of distinguished talents, members of the Institut. The first number appeared on the first of September last; and the work will be continued monthly. Each number containing eight sheets, or sixty four pages in Quarto. The learned throughout Europe will anticipate much advantage from this resumption.

Parish Churches easily re-built.

Among the most troublesome events to which the public is subject, is the dilapidation, or falling to decay of Parish Churches. Scarcely is the Vestry of any parish proof against animosity on such occasions: insomuch, that the Edifice being pronounced *unsafe* by the neighbouring carpenter, complimented with the title of "*Surveyor*," it terrifies the people, usually stands empty for years, and proceeds with due rapidity, from bad to worse. The subject has engaged the attention of M. Coiteureau who has published a pamphlet intitled "An easy and economic method of repairing and rebuilding Parish Churches; and of ornamenting them at a small expense." As to the ornamenting them, we shall not greatly trouble the author; but, if his plans for re-edification are practicable and substantial, we should rejoice to see them naturalized among us, for the benefit not only of the present, but of succeeding generations.

Vol. V. No. 27, Lit. Pan. N. S. Dec. 1.

GERMANY.

There is something amusing enough, provided it be not carried too far, in the new scope of Titles obtained from Oriental performances. They are certainly expressive, extensive, and poetical. Among these we may distinguish a work lately published at Stutgard, in two volumes octavo, *Rosenorl Otto of Roses*; or a Selection of the traditions and tales of the East, from the Arabic, the Persian, and the Turkish.

The editor and translator of these Tales apparently is no stranger to the East, but has made some stay in those parts, where, probably, he obtained some familiarity with their general literature and languages. In a preface, placed at the head of the second Volume, the author explains the plan he has adopted, saying, that the difference which exists between the smaller stories of the *thousand and one nights*, and those which he has here collected, consists in that the former are merely tales, while those which compose his work, are always founded on some real or admitted historical fact.

The *Legend of the Prophet*, contained in the first Volume, begins with the Creation of the world, and closes with the birth of the Prophet, where real history begins. This legend has served as a basis for the mythology of the Persians, the Arabs, and the Turks, as well as for a great number of symbolical ideas and traditions still current. The anecdotes which are comprized in this legend refer principally to the life of Mahomet, and the lives of the four Caliphs of Egypt, and present a picture changing and shifting of the manners of the great, and the prejudices of the lower classes. In this picture are displayed alternately caliphs, princes, viziers, women, eunuchs, inhabitants of cities, Bedoweens, slave merchants, &c. acting in the Divan, the Harem, the Seraglio, at court, or in the desert; under the canopy of state, equally as under the feeble shelter of the shepherd's tent.

What renders this publication peculiarly interesting to the lovers of Oriental literature, is the care taken by the author, every where, to mark his authorities; together with the notes and illustrations with which he has accompanied his translation.—Many of these are drawn from history.

We have not seen this work; but are obliged, for this account of it, to a continental pen. It seems to us, as if it might repay the trouble of translation into our own language.

Ancient British Druids.

Count Stolberg has lately published, at Munster, a Life of Alfred the Great, in

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one volume of 312 pages. The introduction contains an abridged history of the Island of Britain till the days of Alfred; or rather, to the Saxon invasion. This Abridgement, which is necessary to a proper understanding of the life of Alfred, is intermingled with interesting observations on the condition of ancient Albion, on the inhabitants, and particularly on the Druids, in whom the author believes, that he has discovered the Bramins of India, and the ancient Chaldeans, or Wise-men of the East. His opinion is, that the Sciences spread themselves as the human race spread themselves, and that one was the companion of the other: the whole departing from the original Chaldaea.

This theory appears to us to be somewhat singular in a foreigner. If the Count has found any supports to his statements in the authorities of his own country, it is possible that his volume may contain something new. The rest of his work is founded entirely on English authorities, principally Nennius; and is not likely to differ from what is generally received among us.

The University Calendar, or Almanack for the University of Heide'berg for the current year, answers at the same time the purpose of a guide to the inhabitants, as well as to strangers. The work is introduced by a history and short description of the city. This article is followed, by a history of the organization of the University; of its principal Magistrates, of its public establishments, &c. An Alphabetical list of the principal magistrates, the public establishments, &c. A list of the chief inhabitants is added, the number of which amounts to 8,988. A list of the principal streets; times of arrival and departure of the post, are also given; and on the whole, this Calendar of the University of Heidelberg, seems as if it might pass for a model for similar works, not in Germany only, but elsewhere.

HUNGARY.

University of Pesth, State of.

The University of Pesth reckoned in the season 1814—1815 nearly 800 Students; of which those in Theology were 77; in Jurisprudence 210; in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, 62; in Philosophy and Mathematics, 322.

In the same year the University created eleven Doctors in Theology; seven Doctors in Civil Law; two Doctors in Medicine; one Master in Surgery; nineteen men-midwives and allowed Surgeons; one Master in Pharmacy; two practitioners as Oculists; forty-six female midwives; twenty-five Veterinary practitioners; fourteen

Geometrician Measurers of Land (Land Surveyors) and thirteen Doctors in Philosophy.

ITALY.

It is but just, that the diligence, perseverance and learning of Sig. Angelo Maio, which have been rewarded with various discoveries in the Ambrosian library, of which Sig. Maio is curator, should be fully set before the learned world, and duly estimated by the public. The first of these fragments, which commands our attention at present, is *I. M. Acci Plauti fragmenta inedita, Idem ad Publium Terentium commentationes et pictura inedita*. Milan, 1815.—These fragments of Plautus were found in the Ambrosian library. Sig. Maio has caused an exact copy of them to be engraved. They consist in near sixty entire verses, never before published; and in fragments of many others damaged by time and accident, of which part belongs to the *Vidularia*, a lost comedy of Plautus. These pieces form the first part of the volume, which also contains observations and critical notes on eighteen comedies of Plautus.

The second part of the volume comprises several writings and unpublished documents concerning Terence, consisting in a life of that famous comic writer—a commentary on five of his pieces, prior to the tenth century of the Christian era, and in three engravings of the comic characters and masks, serving as a kind of substitute and supplement to the famous Vatican copy of Terence, already published.

Secondly. *Isæi oratio de hereditate Cleonymi nunc primum duplo auctior. Inventore et interprete Angelo Maio*. Milan, 1815.—Hitherto little more was known of the pleadings of Isæus for the *heritage of Cleonymus*, than about half of the discourse, which is placed at the opening of this orator's works. A copy in the Ambrosian library has furnished the remainder. To these are added sundry variations in the harangue of the same orator, for the *heritage of Menecles*, first published at London in 1785, from a copy then preserved at Florence.

Themistii Philosophi Oratio in eos a quibus ab prefecturam susceptam fuerat vituperatus, Inventore et Interprete Angelo Maio. Milan, 1816.—According to Phocion, the number of discourses of Themistius was thirty-six, of which thirty-three have been published. Another has been discovered in an Ambrosian copy; in this Themistius replies to the reproaches of his detractors for having accepted from the Emperor Theodosius, the place of Prefect of Constantinople. It is accompanied with an unpublished introduction to another harangue of Themistius.

Sig. Angelo Maio, Editor of these fragments, and discoverer of other literary documents, also, and to whom perhaps, the world may be indebted for discoveries much more valuable, has accompanied these publications with prefaces, has also translated the Greek discourses into Latin, and has added notes historical and critical, full of various learning—especially to the text of Themistius.

Dr. Fanzago, at Padua, published some time ago, a Dissertation on the Virtues of the purple Digitalis in cases of mental alienation. His general conclusions we shall state for information of the faculty. He thinks this substance particularly useful in cases of mania produced by a *Sthenic* cause. But, in those which are accompanied by a *Diathesis Asthenic*, or such as are without *Dialthesis*, it is useless, if not hurtful. As to the mode of its action, the Dr. professes his entire ignorance.

Antiquities: Roman Measures.

There has lately been found, in a newly discovered temple at Pompeia, a stone, on which are engraved the linear measures which the Romans made use of.

PRUSSIA.

Der Schlüssel zur Edda, &c. The Key to the Edda, by E. C. Trautvetter, 8vo. pp. 163. Berlin. 1815. We have repeatedly noticed the Disposition for tracing Northern learning through all its turnings and windings, that at present animates the learned of the North: this writer has favored us with an explication of the Edda, according to the principles of *Philosophical Chemistry!!*

Von dem Verhaeltniss, &c. Discourse on the connection between the ancient German fictions, and public education, by Ch. Besselt, Königsburgh, 1816. We should think this gentleman, if he does not extend his Theory too far, as likely to touch on certain truths, as most who have lately started. It is certain, these fictions were not composed without design: and that design concerned the public at large: possibly the youth of the State, especially.

RUSSIA.

That the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, should be able to publish the fourth volume of their Memoirs, from the University Press, during the course of the year 1815, is surely cheering on the behalf of Science, considering what that Capital had suffered from the French in the year 1812. Whether the contents of the volume are equal in importance to what they would have been, had no enemy ravaged the city, may possibly be doubted; but no candid

Critic will inspect the volume, without making due allowances for the effects of a calamity so destructive and dreadful.

A principal article, so far as we can judge, is an Alphabetic Catalogue of the plants, and other objects of Natural History in use in China, so far as observed by Father Incarville. The notices of these articles are short; but the scientific names, and the Chinese appellations, are given in the notes. This article is a continuation of what has been begun in prior volumes, and will be resumed, in following volumes until complete.

SAXONY.

A cheap steam engine, wholly constructed of wood, and so light as to be portable, has lately been used in some places in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, to draw off the water from peat-mosses and turf beds, and other pits where the water is not overwhelming by its abundance, or deep beyond reasonable expectation. The instrument is of moderate expense; and by its size is applicable where larger instruments cannot be used. It is the invention of Count Bouquoy, who has published an ample description of it. Some of the same construction have given satisfaction, when used in coal-mines.

SICILY.

Antiquities sought for.

We learn by reports from Sicily that the people in some places, especially at Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, continue their excavations and searches after antient vases; the most beautiful of which, decorated with paintings, mythological and historical, fetch a very great price. In fact, the major part of them are sold to English travellers, they having the more ready command of cash for the purpose. We also learn that the temple of Diana and that of Concord, have received certain reparations, to prolong their existence;—under the direction of Sig. Prosti.

SILESIA.

Evangelists; old Latin Version.

There has lately been published at Breslau an Account of a copy of the four Evangelists, in the old Latin Version, before Jerom; with a Specimen of the text. Whether it contains a correct and entire copy we do not know; but, we believe, that such a copy would be very acceptable to Biblical Students. The title is,

De codice quatuor Evangeliorum Bibliothecæ Rhedigerianæ, in quo vetus Latina, Ante-Hieronymiana versio continetur. Accedunt Scripturæ Codicis specimina. Ed. David Schultz. 2to. 1816.

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INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

New Church at Trichinopoly.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta, reached Trichinopoly on the 28th Feb. where he was received with all due respect. During his stay at that station, His Lordship consecrated the new church of St. Mary's; and confirmed upwards of one hundred persons.

Marriages by Authority of the Church of Scotland.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Church of England in India, has given out that now the Bishop is arrived no marriage is good, that has not a licence from the Bishop or his Surrogate: the Scottish Ecclesiastical authorities deny the inference, as appears by the following article.

On Sunday the 24th March, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, read the following notice from the Pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, after Divine Service.

"The Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church being met and constituted, *Sederunt the Moderator and Elders*, the Reverend the Moderator informed the Session that he had now commenced, under the instructions contained in the Charter of 1814, granted to him and the other Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India, to discharge that part of his clerical functions, which consists in giving the sanction of Religion to the Civil contract of Marriage according to the Forms of our National Church. The Moderator also stated to the Session, that he had done himself the honour of informing the constituted authorities, that he was in future to exercise this right, which the Law of the Land has vested in him; and which the obedience he owes to his Ecclesiastical Superiors will not permit him to waive. The Session approve of the Moderator's diligence hereabout, and direct that an extract of this minute be read from the Pulpit, on Sunday the 24th inst, for the information of the Members of the Church of Scotland at this Presidency. The Session also direct public notice to be given, that regular Records for the Registration of Marriages and Baptisms solemnized at St. Andrew's Church, are now kept, under the Authority and Superintendence of the Kirk Session,

(Signed) JAMES BRYCE, *Moderator.*"

CALCUTTA.

Extract of a Letter from Cawnpore, March 19, 1816.

"We breakfasted on Tuesday at the Residency at Lucknow, where the Vizier came, which he does generally on this day, once a week; the same elegance and abundance of every thing in season that could be procured, was displayed here, as at the Vizier's own palace. His Excellency was received at the foot of the grand flight of steps to the old mansion, by the Resident, and next of rank, all the European Gentlemen attending: when retiring, his Excellency was conducted with the same ceremony and respect to his carriage, and otto of roses presented to his Excellency and family. The strictest etiquette being observed at the Court of Lucknow upon all occasions, yet not disgustingly ostentatious, but as it ought to be, pleasingly dignified.

Afterwards we went to the Dowlut Khannah, on the bank of and on the western side up the river Goomty, passing the magnificent Emambarah and its mosque and courts, and then through the Roomee Durwagah. This building has already been described, also its decorations during the mohorrum. The present Vizier has left the three grand silver Taziahs in the centre room: All the other decorations are removed—the centre Taziah as before described, stands over where the princely Asoph ul Dowlah and his Begum lie interred, peace be to his generous soul! and it is very gratifying to observe this mark of respect to the memory of his Excellency's uncle, there never having before been any ornaments left in the Emambarah after the period of the ten days mohorrum.

The Dowlut Khannah, originally built by Asoph ul Dowlah, had great additions made to it, by the late Vizier—There is an octagon tower with a large dome, called Suliman ka-bruj (Soloman's tower) the dome and upper part covered with plates of copper and gilt, has a rich and grand appearance.

The house built by the late Vizier, is in the English style, elegantly furnished after the same nation. In it is a fine picture by Kettle, of Sujah ul-Dowlah, and another by Zoffany (some say it is a copy) of celebrated Cock-pit, where Asoph ul-Dowlah, Colonel Mordaunt, and all the European Gentlemen at Lucknow at that period, are introduced engaged in seeing a Cock-fight.—In the upper rooms are several variegated marble tables, on which stand beautiful clocks, ornamented with flowers, composed of diamonds, pearls and

precious stones. In the rear, is a large building, called the Aynach-connah, erected by Asoph ul-Dowlah, now turned into a store room. On one side is a pucker tank of water, to the south of which stands an Indostanee arcaded building (a barahduree) of white marble, the borders of the compartments, and the angles of the arches, inlaid with red and yellow cornelians and black marble. Close to it, to the east, is a small mosque with two minarets and pavement, all of white marble; and at some distance to the north, a house where the European Officer on duty over the treasury, resides; all these houses are nearly surrounded with flower gardens—these buildings were erected by Asoph-ul-Dowlah.

From this we went to Barroon still higher up the river, a palace built by Cojah Meer Ellmos, to please Asoph-ul-Dowlah. Mr. Edmund Burke, it may be remembered, in a most eloquent speech of twelve hours, deplored the distress of Meer Cojah Ellmos's wife and nineteen children. Barroon is three stories high, with an extensive flower garden in the rear, walled on three sides, the outside of which has an upper and lower colonnade of doric pillars, which accommodates the Vizier's domestics, when he visits the palace; the principal room, in which is the largest of any at Lucknow; except the Indostanee Barah duree at Furreedbuxsh. The Palace and furniture are in the English style and superb; there are two beautiful Florentine mosaick marble and several other variegated marble tables, on which stand costly clocks, decorated the same as those at the Dowlat connah. It was observed to the Vizier, that if these tables and clocks were removed, and placed in any of the Rooms at Furreedbuxsh, they would have a grand effect, but his Excellency does not choose to displace those ornaments, which the late Vizier had been pleased to arrange in his various palaces.

Asoph ul Dowlah built a grand palace, or Barah duree, of Chunar stone, a little way in the city, we saw it in 179, it has a beautiful warm bath, the floor mosaicks of cornelians and various other precious marbles, and agates. It is now repairing, and not to be seen by strangers.

We passed our last day with our old shipmate, and again saw his beautiful model: since we first saw it at Barrackpore, he has added the embankment of the river Jumna, the length of the Taj, the Chabautrah, and minarets, (the whole length is 1000 feet, and forty feet high.) This embankment in the original is of red stone, with basso relievos, of vases with flowers; and inlaid with white marble. He has

also given it a glass case, and made a stand about four feet high, of twelve fluted ionic white pillars, within an architrave and freize with Adams's Palmyrene ornaments.

The Road to Cantonments is very bad, after you pass the bridge over the Goomty, it is a deep, heavy sand.

We went one afternoon through the grand street of the old City, where there is a prodigious quantity of all kinds of merchandise displayed for sale, but in general the streets are very narrow and very dirty.

It is the new City, that deserves to be called Lucknow the Fair, which we left, well pleased, with the dignified politeness of the Vizier, and the hospitality, and unaffected urbanity of manners at the Residency.

Ye courtesies of life all hail;
You give to joy an added charm,
And woe of half its pangs disarm,
How much in every state he owes
To what kind courtesy bestows,
To that benign, engaging art,
Which decorates the human heart,
To every act it gives a grace
It adds a smile to every face,
And goodness' self, we better see,
When dressed by gentle courtesy.

Syntax in search of the Picturesque.

MADRAS.

KING OF KANDY. *Madras Feb. 27.*

His Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain O'Brien, anchored in the Roads on Wednesday evening last. On the following evening, the captive King of Kandy, with his Family, landed on the North Beach, and early on the subsequent day, the whole proceeded under an escort to Vellore.

Hail Storm: damage done.

Private letters from Hyderabad inform us of a violent Hail storm, accompanied by wind, having been experienced in the early part of this month at that city and the surrounding Country. The Hail Stones which fell were generally $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. A considerable number of Sheep were killed during the Storm.

BOMBAY.

ANTIQUITIES: SHEETS OF COPPER INSCRIBED.

Bombay, March 16. 1816.

Some months ago a curious relic of Antiquity, was turned up from the ground by a ploughman, in the Plantation at Bandoop on Salsette—it consists of three thick sheets of Copper, nearly eight inches long, by four and a half inches broad: united by

a clumsy ring of the same metal: which has a raised figure of Paravatty on the back of it. The point of the Plough fixed itself into the ring, and dragged it several feet before it was discovered. The sheets are covered with an impression of letters, said to be pure Sanscrit, with the Jain character: and are thought to be 1170 years old. When it was first discovered it was carefully concealed from the Proprietors of the estate; and the figures that were decyphered on it, were supposed by the credulous people into whose hands it fell, to indicate the amount of a treasure, of 18 lacks of Rupees, hidden under ground. An excavation was in consequence commenced, but after proceeding a few feet those engaged in it, began to be sensible of their folly, and desisted from further search. It appears to be nothing more than a Cowle, or Grant of Land; many of which, of a similar description have been discovered at different times on this side of India; some have been sent here from Kaira, and others have been seen at Cochin. When the verdigris which covered the sheets was washed off with a little tamarind juice, the characters were as distinct as if they had been impressed only yesterday. This in a great measure arises from the manner, in which they have been preserved from the air. The centre sheet of Copper, is impressed on both sides, but the exterior sheets, have letters, only on the interior surface. When the alterations were made on the Esplanade at Tanna, on Salsette falling into our hands; a stone box, containing several of these Grants was discovered: One was sent to Calcutta, and a translation of its contents has been published in the Asiatic Researches. A Gentleman familiar with geology, remarked that the manner in which these plates were ploughed up, indicated the quantity of Soil, that must have been washed away, by the periodical rains, before they could be so near to the surface.

A Lawyer on the other hand observed, what a high value landed property must have borne in those distant ages, to have induced people to draw out such kinds of deeds, on so durable a substance.

Banditti suppressed: Triumphant Entry.

Bombay, March 20, 1816.

Our letters from the Northward mention that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Barclay had effected the restoration of the Province of Wagur to the Dutch Government, and such of the fortresses as were not required for the protection of the Rao's Garrisons, and have hitherto proved the haunts of Banditti have been demolished.

The force under the command of Colonel East has proved equally successful in Okamundal, the fastnesses and forts of Dhingeey, Dwarka and Bate having, after some little demur, surrendered, and the whole of that territory has been reduced to the subjection of the Guyeudar Government.

We trust therefore that the Provinces of Cutch, Wagur and Okamundal, which have, for ages, subsisted chiefly by carrying on depredations by land and sea on their peaceable and industrious neighbours, will in future respect the rights of civilized States, and themselves enjoy the Peace and happiness which flow from a well organized and efficient Government. These beneficial views however will not be realized, and the spirit of depredation will relapse into its former channel, and reproduce all the evils which have for so many years been experienced from its unrestrained indulgence, if the beneficent Power which has produced so much good, be not actively and vigilantly employed in compelling those Petty States to adhere to the system which may be established for their future controul—and that its influence will be so directed, no doubt need be entertained.

The only ceremony of a novel description which was observed in the interview which took place between the Rao of Cutch and Colonel East, was a person preceding His Highness mounted on Stilts of about seven feet high. He moved without the assistance of his hands, which were employed in brandishing a sword and shield, but simply from the Stilts being fastened to his legs, and displayed in his progress as much dexterity and agility as if he had been marching on his natural stumps.

MAURITIUS.

Among the most eminent benefactors to mankind we must certainly reckon those who add to the natural productions of a place; those who communicate means of peaceful commerce, which once established may last for ages. It is a curious question in Natural History by what means islands have been furnished with certain animals, &c. incapable of passing by sea, yet now found abundantly on them. Who knows what their former history has been, and how far man, has himself by accident or design contributed to this effect? Supposing the Mauritius to be deserted during five hundred years, by what means could a future

discoverer conjecture, that the silk-worm had found its way to the island?—Could it be native?—No;—but, how then?—

SILK WORMS INTRODUCED.

PORT LOUIS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following observations relative to the management of the Silk Worm, be printed for general information, as it is hoped that the production of silk may form a valuable accession to the means of augmenting the prosperity of this Colony,

It may be necessary to premise that the best annual Radnagore Silk Worm has been introduced into the Mauritius, at the solicitation of His Excellency, through the protecting kindness which the Right Honorable Earl Moira has extended to these Colonies—and that the eggs of these Silk Worms have been chiefly entrusted to the care of Mr. Chazal, whose late travels in India enabled him to introduce the best species of Mulberry Trees, and who has already succeeded in hatching the eggs. This Gentleman will with the greatest readiness supply Silk Worms to such of the Inhabitants as are already possessed of the proper species of the Mulberry, for their growth and propagation, and he will give Mulberry slips to such Planters as wish to enter into this new branch of cultivation, or eggs may be had on application to Charles Telfair Esq. Private Secretary to His Excellency, at Reduit.

The Radanagore Worm will probably be hatched in February or March—it has been furnished by the Honourable East India Company's Resident at that Station, and the Resident has added a most intelligent sketch subjoined, of the mode adopted there for rearing the worm from its earliest period till the formation of the cocoon, and also the mode of winding off the Silk.

An early occasion will be taken of drawing the attention of the Colonists to the cultivation of the Indian Bamboo Rajah, for the construction of Houses, and to the multiplication of the race of the Buffalo, as eminently serviceable for the labours of the fields and roads in these Colonies.

These objects have been successfully introduced here by the last ships from Calcutta.

SIR,—I beg to inform you, for the information of the Board, that I this day dispatched under charge of Currim Chapresses, a supply of eggs, the production of the large annual cocoon, they were laid

in the Month of April, they should be hung up in the cabin of the ship, but the Eggs should on no account be taken out of the pots or exposed to the air till wanted to be hatched which the Chassys do here early in the Month of February, at which time the Mulberry leaves begin to spring out. I am sorry to say I have not been able to get a man to go to the Mauritius.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

W. WATTS,

RESIDENT.

Radnagore, 21st July, 1815.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, I beg leave to submit the following remarks regarding the rearing of Silk Worms.

The receptacles or apparatus in use here for the rearing and hatching of Silk Worms are—1st. The small Dallah on which the young worms are hatched, with the leaves of the mulberry chopped very fine and strewed over them, the leaves to be renewed twice in the 24 hours. They are to be fed in this manner five days, and then removed to the Colae or large Bamboo frame, the leaves being scattered over as before, but not chopped. Tho' the mode of cleansing them is a tedious office, it must be punctually attended to, and done every day, by throwing out their dung and the mulberry leaves and fibres, and substituting fresh—This may be performed at any time of the day, but the early part of the forenoon is the best time. In the course of another five days the third change takes place, when they must be thinned and distributed among the other Coolahs or frames, and the fourth or last change in five days more, thinning and distributing them among the Coolahs each time in the proportions mentioned underneath, feeding and cleansing them as described before. The Worms are to be thinned and shifted into fresh Coolahs for the sake of allowing them, as they grow large, room for the purpose of feeding at large, and exercising themselves, which is essential to their health; the leaves must be also plentifully supplied, because if stinted in their food they will never thrive afterwards. According to the above statement, it is necessary to thin and shift the Worms into different Coolahs, if in the first instance there are 4 Coolahs, on the first change they must be distributed among 8—on the second change 16—on the third change 32—and on the fourth among 64 Coolahs, the leaves plentifully supplied once during the day, and once during night, until after the fourth change, when they begin to shew signs of their being about to spin, which is easily perceivable

from their transparent amber colour—they must then be taken out, and put into the spinning frames called Fongs, and unless rainy, exposed throughout the day to the sun and air. On the following day, after a little exposure to the sun, the cocoons are to be taken out of the frames and placed in Coolahs, taking great care that they are not put one over the other, and the Coolahs deposited in a dry place. On the sixth day they will be fit for winding off—The cocoons that are to be wound off, if proposed to be kept for any time must be baked in an oven slightly heated, otherwise the moth will eat its way through.

The information required in the 2d paragraph can only be answered in general terms, the Silk that is for the most part wound off at the filatures, is from 8 to 24 cocoons, it is wound thro' hot water which by dissolving the natural gum, has the effect of causing the web to part freely—the water should be kept at a regular heat.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WATTS,

RESIDENT.

Radnagore Factory, 4th Aug. 1815.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, under date the 19th December, 1815.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency, that I already have more than fifty Silk Worms, quite lively and healthy, and even supposing that the remainder should not turn out well, I can venture to warrant that this quantity is sufficient to assure to the Colony the benefit which your Excellency is desirous of procuring it—The Eggs hatch but ill, and only a small number daily—change of climate is doubtless the cause, * for the Mulberry which shoots forth its first leaves in India in February, does it here in September, and it will not be earlier than in a year or two that these precious Worms can be perfectly used to the climate."

* Note.—This is accounted for perhaps, by the correspondence, which shews that the eggs do not hatch naturally until February or March being Eggs of Annual Silk Worms.

BUFFALOES INTRODUCED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chazal to His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 26th December, 1815.

The two capital Buffaloes you sent me are in health, they appear to like our quarter, and this is another benefit conferred on us. The high and humid parts of the

Island where Bullocks cannot be reared, will by this, be indebted to you for milk and draught cattle which were wanting.—The Silk Worms also get on well; they hatch irregularly: but I already have five hundred that are quite healthy, and can with confidence assure you that your beneficent intentions will be accomplished, and that the Colony will owe to you this new branch of industry, which until now had been in vain attempted to be introduced.

Port Louis, 21st Dec. 1815.

By Order, E. A. DRAPER,
Act. Dep. Sect. to Govt

Port Louis, March 1, 1816.

To Messrs Baron and Bouvignee, Librarians and Printers to Government.

GENTLEMEN,—His Excellency the Governor having forwarded to me several skeins of silk manufactured in the Colony, with a request that I should shew them to the merchants and inhabitants as the most complete evidence of the successful introduction of Silk worms into this Colony—I request you will have the goodness to insert in your next Gazette my having deposited in your Library this first Essay of a manufacture for which this Colony is indebted to the paternal solicitude of his Excellency and the infallible results of which must conduce to the prosperity of the island by adding to its productions this new branch of exportation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) MAURE,
Govt. Broker.

DEPOSIT OF

NAUTICAL CHARTS to be FORMED.

MAURITIUS PROCLAMATION.

In the name of his Majesty George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Considering that the safety of Navigation results from the accuracy of Nautical Charts, and from the precision with which each object is laid down, or its position ascertained, either by astronomical observations or by any other means; to which must be added a knowledge of the different phenomena, which in certain latitudes appear in different ways, and in one season more than another,

Considering that it would be advantageous to receive, on the one hand from mariners who arrive in this Colony, all discoveries and observations which may tend to correct and render more perfect the Charts of these seas; and, on the other, to communicate to those who sail from Port Louis, memoranda which it would be advantageous for them to consult; and to point out to them the objects most worthy of observation, in the seas which surround us, and in those parts of the world with which we have the greatest intercourse:—

And having judged that the best methods of carrying this object into effect, is the re-establishment of an Office for the reception of Nautical Charts and Journals, and for the delivery and reception of the necessary extracts,

Has Decreed and Decrees.

Art. 1st—The Office or depot of Nautical Charts and Journals shall be immediately re-established—due notice will be given of the place where it is to be held, and of the person appointed to take charge of it.

Art. 2d—Into this Office shall be transferred all Nautical Journals, Memoranda, Charts and Plans whatever, which may be found in the different Registries, and Public Offices of this Colony.

Art. 3d—All commanders of Vessels sailing from this Colony shall comply, as far as circumstances will allow them, with the following instructions.

Art. 4th—They shall profit by all circumstances which may tend to facilitate the passage to the island of Mauritius, and to the coast of India in the bad season; and to ascertain the position of the islands in the Archipelago to the N. E. of Madagascar, and of the Northern part of that vast Island, particularly from Mauhar bay to Cape d'Ambre in the East, and from Cape d'Ambre to Bombetoc, and even to Cape St. Andrew in the West.

Art. 5th—They are also requested to neglect no means of ascertaining with accuracy the position of different parts of the Coast of Africa, particularly that between Mozambique and Soffala, as seamen differ materially in several interesting points on this part of the Coast, as for instance with regard to the Cape d'Algade, the longitude and even the latitude of which have never been correctly stated.

Art 6th—All Commanders of vessels on their return to this Port, shall be obliged to present their Log-books at this Office, where extracts of the remarks and observa-

tions which they may have made during their Voyage agreeable to the present Proclamation shall be taken, and copies of them shall be given, by the Port Captain, to the Commanders of vessels about to sail for the East and West Coast of Madagascar, for the Coast of Africa, for the Seychelles, or which may be destined to navigate in any other latitudes to the north of the Equator.

Art. 7th—All Commanders of vessels from whatever part of the world they may come, shall, on their arrival in this Port, be summoned by the said Port Captain, who shall make known to them the present Proclamation, to deliver at the said Office the extracts from their Journals or Log-books, which may be the most advantageous to Navigation.

Art. 8th—All Commanders of Vessels shall be allowed to consult the Charts, Journals, Memoranda, &c. which are in the said Office, and to take, or cause to be taken by any of their Officers, whatever notes they may deem useful for their voyage, or may wish to obtain for their own information, provided always that in no case and under no pretence whatever, the papers of the said Office be displayed, without a special authorization from us.

Given at Port Louis, this 26th day of Dec. 1815.

(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR.

By Order, E. A. DRAPER,

Act. Dep. Sec. to Government.

JAVA.

(From the Penang Gazette of Feb. 10, 1816.)

The following article contains an account of a phenomenon, which, if not absolutely matchless, is extremely rare and uncommon. That another of much the same kind is known, only renders this the more credible. The wonders of nature are not all known to us, and gentlemen who have witnessed such phenomena, do much more than merely gratify curiosity by publishing their observations made on them.

VOLCANIC SPRINGS OF BOILING MUD.

* Having received an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the plains of Grobogna, 50 Paals N. E. of Solo; a party set off from Solo the 25th Sept. 1814, to examine it.

* On approaching the Dass or Village of Kuhoo, we saw between two tops of trees a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks with a strong spray falling

to leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by Huts and Apparatus for the manufacture of salt, and at a distance looked like a large Village. Alighting, we went to the 'Bluddugs' as the Javanese call them. They are situated in the Village of Kuhoo, and by Europeans are called by that name. We found them to be on an elevated plain of mud about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of soft mud were thrown up to the height of 10 to 15 feet in the form of large bubbles, which bursting—emitted great volumes of dense white smoke. These large bubbles of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting 7 or 8 times in a minute by the watch—at times they threw up two or three tons of mud. We got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to stink like the washings of a gun barrel.

'As the bubbles burst, they threw the mud out from the centre with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud on that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed.

'It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun;—upon this we approached cautiously to within 50 yards of one of the largest bubbles or mud-pudding as it might properly be called, for it was of the consistency of custard-pudding, and was about 100 yards in diameter:—here and there, where the foot accidentally rested on a spot not sufficiently hardened to bear, it sunk—to the no small distress of the walker.

'We also got close to a small bubble, (the plain was full of them, of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and when the internal air had raised it to some height—it burst, and the mud fell down in concentric circles; in which state, it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air again formed internally to raise and burst another bubble, and this continued at intervals of from about $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute to 2 minutes.

'From various other parts of the pudding round the large bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of sand shot up like rockets to the height of 20 or 30 feet, unaccompanied by smoke:—this was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in bubbles. The mud at all the places we came near, was cold.

'The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salt. The salt thus made is reserved exclusively

for the use of the Emperor of Solo; in dry weather it yields 30 Dugjins of 100 catties each, every month, but in wet or cloudy weather—less.

'Next morning we rode 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Paals to a place in a forest called Ramsam, to view a salt lake, a mud hillock, and various boiling pools.

'The Lake was about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in circumference, of a dirty looking water, boiling up all over in gurgling eddies, but more particularly in the centre, which appeared like a strong spring. The water was quite cold, and tasted bitter, salt, and sour, and had an offensive smell.

'About 30 yards from the lake stood the Mud-hillock, which was about 15 feet high from the level of the earth. The diameter of its base was about 25 yards, and its top about 8 feet—and in form an exact cone. The top is open, and the interior keeps constantly boiling and heaving up like the Bluddugs. The hillock is entirely formed of mud which has flowed out of the top;—every rise of the mud was accompanied by a rumbling noise from the bottom of the hillock, which was distinctly heard for some seconds before the bubble burst;—the outside of the hillock was quite firm. We stood on the edge of the opening and sounded it, and found it to be 11 fathoms deep. The mud was more liquid than at the Bluddugs, and no smoke was emitted either from the lake, hillock, or pools.

'Close to the foot of the hillock was a small pool of the same water as the lake, which appeared exactly like a pot of water boiling violently;—it was shallow, except in the centre, into which we thrust a stick 12 feet long, but found no bottom. The hole not being perpendicular, we could not sound it with a line.

'About 200 yards from the lake were two very large pools or springs, 8 and 12 feet in diameter; they were like the small pool, but boiled more violently and stunk excessively. We could not sound them for the same reason which prevented our sounding the small pool.

'We heard the boiling 30 yards before we came to the pools, resembling the noise of a waterfall. These pools did not overflow—of course the bubbling was occasioned by the rising of air alone. The water of the Bluddugs and the lake is used medicinally by the Javanese.'

The Paal is somewhat less than an English mile.

Dreadful Desperation.

A dreadful fire recently occurred at Pas-sarawang, which in its rapid progress destroyed, within an hour, from ninety to a

hundred houses. It was occasioned by a thief, who entered a house inhabited by a Javanese and his wife, having excavated a hole under the threshold of the door. The inhabitants being awake, a conflict ensued between the thief and the man, whilst the poor woman retreated into an inner apartment. The noise soon assembled the neighbours, but with the timidity that characterises the Javanese, they did not venture to enter the dwelling to afford the necessary assistance. The man being thus left alone, maintained a conflict for some time, in which he wounded his antagonist, but receiving himself a wound in the groin, was unable to effect his escape. The robber perceiving the house to be surrounded by armed people, and that his retreat was impracticable, locked the door in the inside, and set fire to the roof, which being composed of combustible materials soon communicated to the whole buildings, and involved the adjacent houses in flames. The poor woman, by cutting a hole through the wall, contrived to get out, but dreadfully burnt. The robber, it would appear, preferred self-immolation to delivering himself up, and was found the next morning, amidst the ruins, seated in a large water-jar, burnt to death, with both his legs and one hand consumed. Thus, by the desperation of one individual, have nearly a hundred families been deprived of their abodes, and have lost the greater part of their little property, which but for the exemplary exertions of the inhabitants, added to the fortunate circumstance of the wind subsiding at the moment, might have extended to the whole town.

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HINTS ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF
THE PINDARREE FORCE: ACCORDING TO
THE LATEST INFORMATION.

The habitude of Predatory Expeditions enables the people known under the appellation of the Pindarrees, to move with a rapidity when in the field, perhaps unequalled by any other Cavalry in the world. Having fixed on their object, they do not incur themselves with Tents, Baggage, or any thing that can in the smallest degree impede their movements. The slaves and vagabonds who never fail to follow in their train, ride Ponies; upon which their masters afterwards load portions of their spoil, the most valuable part of the prey being kept about their persons, or on their own horses. The laden Tat-toos, and Bullocks, which return with them, are frequently relieved at different places on their route. All that a pursuing party can expect, is to come up with this cattle,

perhaps ill guarded, or under charge of wearied attendants on foot. These the Pindarrees are obliged to abandon to an enemy of superior force: but when hard pressed, many unload the Ponies, mount them and escape; while others conceal themselves in villages, hills, or jungles, within reach. Meantime the horsemen make off rapidly, with the most valuable part of the booty; and if closely pressed, will march 100 miles in two days; 300 miles in a week; or 500 miles in a fortnight; over roads and hills impassable to horses unaccustomed to traverse them. At their leisure, they march with their cattle and followers at an ordinary rate of from 30 to 40 miles a day.

Just before they set out on a plundering excursion, the Pindarrees shoe their horses; and they provide sustenance for themselves and horses, till they reach the object of their expedition, to which they move with unabated vigour, in order that no intimation of their approach may be conveyed. The appetite of the Pindarrees is satisfied with the coarsest Cakes of wheat or joarea, parched peas or other grain. His horse is as well fed, and treated, as time and circumstances allow: when not mounted, he grazes in the gram fields; or if the grain be cut down, and stacked, he feeds on the dry stalks and heads, and receives an additional stimulus by means of opium; with which his rider is always provided; and this, with his constant training, enables the animal to endure fatigue to an excessive and incredible degree. The party halts in the heat of the day, either in a place already pillaged, or under the shade of trees and hedges, if it can possibly be obtained; and commonly, about half a night's rest during the beginning and close of both night and day, contents them: they are usually in lively motion: they seldom proceed together in large bodies; but divide into small parties, each well knowing the appointed rendezvous. This is done, that the villages, in the first instance, may anticipate no approaching evil; and to render all computation or conjecture of their strength ineffectual.

The principal weapon of the Pindarrees is a spear about twelve feet long: in the use of this they are very dextrous. From a fifteenth to a twentieth part of the best horse carry match-locks; which they employ in their skirmishes with villagers. Two out of every five Pindarrees, may be considered as fighting men; two as Looties, or mere plunderers, mounted on half bred horses, of inferior size though active and hardy. The remaining one may probably

follow as riding tattoos, and armed with swords and sticks; for instance, a body of 1000 Pindarrees may contain 400 fighting men, of whom 25 are armed with matchlocks, and the rest with long spears; also about 400 Looties, with smaller spears and swords, and 200 of the lowest class, but, in estimating the number of a body of Pindarrees invading a country, great allowances must be made for the exaggeration of the terrified inhabitants, who often more than double their actual numbers, and sometimes perhaps they convert hundreds into thousands. A fourth therefore of the force represented by a flying report of an invading party, may be taken as a fair proportion of their effective force in well mounted horsemen.

.....

The Pindarrees were formed into two grand divisions, commanded by Herrod Burraun; till the commencement of the present century, when they became distributed according to the arrangement which now subsists, and nominally divided into two bodies, called Sindia Shahee, and Holker Shahee, designations denoting their adherence to those chieftains.

These have become names well known both in Europe and India; sometimes from reports of what they had done, and the terrible sufferings they had inflicted on countries the wealth of which had tempted the unsparing hand of the invader; and such an invader! That their plans are well laid and fearlessly executed, their recent irruption into the territories of the Company sufficiently shews. They are certainly among the most formidable scourges of India; equally with the Tiger, and other ferocious animals.

As the most considerable of these bodies is, certainly, that which acknowledges obedience to Sindia Shahee, we shall give that the first place.

SINDIA SHAHEE.

Cheetoo, or as he is called, Seetoo, by the Mahrattas, may be considered as the principal Chief of this class. In the year 1806, he attached himself to Sindia, from whom he received the title of Nawaub Hemaui Mahommed Mooler Khan Sing. In April 1807, Cheetoo was seized in Sindia's Camp, and sent to the fortress of Guailior, in confinement—He was released towards the end of 1811. Cheetoo's force may amount to 3500 good horse; and to about 8000 of all descriptions.

Cheetoo, like the other Chiefs of the

Pindarrees, never moves but at the head of the whole, or the greatest part of his Division.—When half of it moves, it is generally led by Ranjan Jimir. Poodies of two thousand Horse are usually commanded by Kaloo Bahira; Sheik Dulla who when expelled from Berar sought an Asylum with Cheetoo, often leads parties of a few hundreds, especially into that province, and Kandeshan Cheetoo has ten Guns, besides some pieces in his principal hold, Lutwas, a strong Fort, with a Garrison of two hundred matchlock men; in which he established a foundry for cannon, in 1810. His Infantry does not exceed five hundred, armed with matchlocks; and are unworthy of description. The Flags of Cheetoo and all the Sindia Shahee leaders, are of the Bhugera colour, a mixture of red and orange with a white snake in the centre. The Lugees, or small standards, have also the device of the snake, and are usually made of taffeta, green, yellow, or any but a dark colour; which is used by the Holkar Shahees. Almost all the leaders have separate Lugees.

Cheetoo is fifty years old, with a complexion inclining to fair; broken teeth, grey hair and beard, eyes black. His son Mahomed Prina is eighteen years of age, Ranjein Sereier is about forty, dark, short, and very stout, and has a wound in his right arm. The younger Ranjeer is thirty, Shekh Dulla is about thirty-five, and marked with small pox. He formerly maintained a Banditti, which infested Beeran, but was compelled to fly from his station at the Doolgaut in the Goondevana hills. On Cheetoo's confinement Ranjeer went over with the Dhuna to Holkar, who at the recommendation of Meer Khan conferred upon him the title of Nawaub Raji Mahomed Khatear ud Doulah. Oneyd Koowar, Jungle Koowar Hunee Koowar and Kulloo Koowar are Chilasor, adopted sons of Cheetoo. Omyd Koowar is forty years old, and blind of one eye. He is a good Officer and commands at Lutwas.

For the last two years Cheetoo's Dhuna have cantoned at Nimawar, about ten coss S. E. from Lutwas, they keep their family and property at Lutwas.

Kurreen before his seizure in 1806, was the most powerful of the Pindarree Chieftains: he was released at the same time with Cheetoo, in 1811, but enjoyed his liberty for a few months only, being seized in Holkar's Camp in 1812. His Dhuna is now commanded by Khoosal Koowar, and Namdar Khan, Kurreen's Nephew.

The following is an estimate of their Horse.

Khoosal Koowm	350
Imana Buksh	313
Nambarkhan	275
Deedar Buksh	203
Khoda Buksh	164
Tookoo Dhokra	159
Buksh Rhan	155
Rumjanee	154
Mullo Jemadar	132
Dhurma Jemadar	86
Bheekum Holkar and Bhunna Koowar	27

Good Horse 2000

Sooteras and followers about 2000

Total of Dhurra 4000

Kurreen is upwards of fifty years of age, Khoosal Koowar forty, and Namdar Khan thirty years of age.

Dost Mahomed stands next in consequence to Cheetoo, and the first in rank of the Sindia Shahee Leaders; being the son of Herroo, to whose command he succeeded in 1814. The Force under Dost Mahomed who lately has seldom passed south of the Nerbuddah, may comprize about 2500 good Horse, and 6000 of all descriptions. He has five Guns, and about 800 match-lock men, called two Battalions.

HOLKAR SHAHEE.

The Pindarrees in this Class are very inferior in strength, and consequence. They are said to look up to Cheetoo, near whose Districts their Cantonments are situated, having no leader who professes a general authority over them; and they scarcely go out on plundering expeditions but in conjunction with Cheetoo's parties. The principal Commanders of the Holkar Shahee Pindarrees are Kadir Buksh, Tookoo Jamidar, Sahib Khan, and his young brother, Bahauder Khan.

Kadir Buksh Takoo, and Sahib Khan, were lately seized and confined by Bunthem Beg, Holkar's principal Officer of Artillery. The Chiefs have been negotiating with Holkar's Government for their release for which they have agreed to pay 50,000 Rupees. These Chiefs were released in November 1814.

The Flag of this party is made of alternate stripes of white and blue cloth. Those of Kadir Buksh and Tookoo are striped red and white.

Conjecture of Force.

Sindia Shahee	Good Horse of all Descriptions	
Cheetoo	3500	8000
Dost Mahomed ...	2500	6000
Kooshale Koowar and Namdar Khan 2000		4000
Holkar Shahee		
Kadir Buksh	500	1200
Tookoo	400	1000
Sahib Khan and Bahwader Khan 300		800
Total	9200	21000

In estimating the extent of mischief they can do in the country which may be the scene of their ravages no distinction should be made as to good Horse or middling. The very lowest of them being those who commit the greatest excesses. Considered therefore as predatory Horse, the most moderate calculation will allow them 20,000 men.

The Nerbuddah in general rises in the middle of June, it is seldom fordable before November, and may be considered a natural barrier against the inroads of the Pindarrees to the southward, for five months in the year: that is, from the beginning of June to the end of October:—The Pindarrees seldom cross the river after May, though it be fordable, for their retreat might possibly be intercepted by its swelling suddenly after the first rains in the beginning of June.

NATIONAL BUDGET.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the principles of Representative Government, which are daily becoming better known, and more general, throughout Europe; to these we owe the communications which form the present article. Had they not been addressed to public bodies of the legislature, they had never appeared. Perhaps we could have wished that some more respectable term than that of *Budget*,—a mere tinker's term—a term used originally in mere derision, in the British House of Commons—had been current and adopted. It has, however, this recommendation; it strongly marks the country from whence the term (and practice) was taken: for, surely, no other language in Europe than our own could have furnished this (now) statesman-like appellation.

On comparing these documents, the reader will perceive, that the French Budget has not realized former estimates, but demands additional supplies:—that is to say, the country whose commerce is smallest in proportion to its productions, is not getting forwards in its cash accounts. Now, this is nothing wonderful; and always has been the case with France.

The principle of gathering the taxes with all simplicity, and from the land, has been favourite with French financiers:—to what effect?

The Budget of the kingdom of the Netherlands shews a contrary result: that is to say, the estimated expences are expected to decrease; the resources of the state are expected to increase. In other words, the commerce of this country bears a greater proportion to its productions, than that of France does; and the taxes taken from the circulation of wealth, are more productive, *ceteris paribus*.

As to the American Budget, it seems to us to be made the best of. We doubt, whether strangers can form a correct judgment on it, till the national Bank gets into motion. It seems to be clear enough that America had desperate difficulties to struggle against, and still has, and is likely to have, for some time, a *memento* of the cost attending her subjection to the yoke of a despot, who would have sacrificed the human race to accomplish one of his purposes.

FRENCH BUDGET.

The Minister stated the total results of the budgets of 1814, 1815, and 1816, as follows:—

1. Their produce up to the 1st of August last, amounted, taking it in round numbers, to 1 milliard, 728,827,335 fr.
2. That on these same budgets a possible realization may be expected of 432,225,281 fr.
3. That the positive resources of these three services, amount to 2 milliards, 161,052,616 fr.
4. That the payments effected amount to 1 milliard, 753,686,858 fr.
5. That those to be made, setting aside 41,101,039 classed under the head of arrears, amount to 490,416,908 fr.
6. That these money expences, forming a total of 2 milliards, 244,108,767 fr. re-

quire a double supplementary fund of 83,051,151 fr.

This last sum fell to be made good in the budget of 1817.

The budget of receipts for 1817 cannot be the same as for 1816. It must be larger, because, independently of the wants of its own service, it must make good portions of the deficits of 1814, 1815, and 1816: and because it is burdened, conformably to the conventions of the 20th of November, with 30 millions, from which the budget of 1816 was relieved.

The budget proposed for
1817, is 1,008,294,957
That for 1816 was 839,595,666
Difference 248,699,296

WAYS AND MEANS.

The King and his august family make, in 1817, the same sacrifice to the state as in 1816. Five millions are given up by them to the wants of the state. A portion of it is devoted to the extinction of a debt analogous to that of which the law of the 21st of Dec. 1814, authorizes the payment. The surplus is destined to procure aliment to labour, relief to the poor, and encouragements to the arts.

We bring over to 1817 a sum of 10 millions not received in 1816, on the appropriation made to that service of sums still owing which arise from communal property sold, from woods alienated, and from discounts.

We take under the head of taxes a revenue of 759 millions; so that with the 10 millions left us by 1816, and the 5 millions arising from the civil list, our returns cannot exceed 774 millions.

We maintain the land-tax on the same footing as in 1816. We know how much it requires alleviation, especially after the unfavourable season which so many provinces have experienced: but the wants of the State are imperious.

We must supply the place, for 1817, of various resources which could not be extended beyond 1816; such, for instance, as securities (*cautionnements*) which produced more than 30 millions. Necessity has not left us an option between revenues tried, certain, and speculative and doubtful products. It appears to us that the tax on persons and moveables, with that on doors and windows, could bear with least inconvenience a temporary augmentation. We hope to obtain 14 millions from this increase.

The customs and salt promise in 1817, to realize the inmates of 1816 (75 millions). Registration and domains gives us hopes of

raising 156 millions. The posts, lotteries, saltworks of the east, and accidental receipts, estimated at 20 millions in the budget of 1816, afford us ground to expect only 20 millions in 1817.

We propose, though with regret, the provisional continuance of the drawback of 13 millions on public salaries. It is in many cases attended with the inconvenience of lowering the salary below the merit of services; but the functionaries will still resign themselves to this sacrifice, while they see those which necessity imposes on other classes of citizens.

After all, gentlemen, there is a great interval between 74 millions and 1 milliard 8 millions 294,957 francs. This interval can only be cleared with the aid of credit, it alone can supply the deficiency of taxation, and procure us by means of confidence and the attraction of a legitimate interest, those capital sums which we have neither the right nor the power to exact. The future will come to the aid of the present. Our children, being to enjoy the deliverance which we purchase, will not reproach us for having bequeathed the lightest portion of our sacrifices—the payment of interest of which we have furnished the capitals.

Credit is not to be obtained by resorting to dark courses: it requires the light for its excitement. We will not dissemble, then, that in the 4 years which separate us from the 1st Jan. 1821, we shall be under the necessity of appealing to the unemployed capitals in France and in Europe for a loan of from 7 to 800 millions, and constituting ourselves debtors for the interests to a proportional amount. We ask, for 1817, the power of selling 30 millions of inscriptions the negotiation of which will procure us the means of raising our resources to the scale of our wants.

We now present a view of the expenses. The interest of the public debt take it at 151 millions, as an increase of 26 millions, on the sum entered in the budget of last year. This increase comprises.

The War Ministry is that of which the service is the most expensive and most complicated. The sum of one hundred and eighty millions, fixed in the last budget, was found even beforehand insufficient. This department has shown, that it cannot lower its demands for 1817 below 212 millions. Besides an army to be reconstituted in all its branches, it has the charge of pay of retreat, half pay, &c. for an army disbanded, and the fragments of preceding armies since 1792. These remains of a gigantic military force cost still 64 millions. There only remains there-

fore 148 millions for the active army, comprising the King's military household, the royal guards, and the gendarmerie.

This sum will not appear too large, when we consider, that the pay of the troops, their subsistence and forage, absorb about 100 millions; that 7 other millions are devoted to expenses of clothing, and especially to remounts become indispensable; and that the artillery, engineers, and military beds alone require 19 millions.

The navy, which has been so long neglected, will require great supplies to enable it to rise from its perishing state, and merely to place it in a capacity to protect our commerce, our fisheries, and to form seamen and officers. It had for 1816, 48 millions; it confines itself in 1817 to asking 2,570,000 fr. additional.

NETHERLANDS BUDGET.

Brussels, Nov. 8.

The following is an extract of the speech delivered by the Minister of Finance to the second Chamber of the States General, in their sitting of the 5th of November:—

“High and Mighty Lords—It is under as favourable auspices as when I presented the budget for 1816, that I now again have the honour to appear before you for a similar purpose. The elevated price of our public funds is a proof of the high degree of confidence which our finances enjoy in public opinion: and the propositions which I have now to submit to you, in the name of the King, must increase that confidence.

“The law of the 11th Feb. last, which fixed the estimate of the wants of the state for the present year, stated them at 82 millions of florins. The law which I am charged to propose to you this day, for regulating the expenses of the year 1817, does not exceed the sum of 73,400,000 florins. [A florin is about 1s. 8d. sterling.] The estimates for the different heads of expense are as follow:—

	Florins,
The King's household	2,600,000
Great State-bodies not forming part of any branch of Administration	1,124,000
Department of the Secretary of State	306,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	856,780
— of Justice	3,000,000
— of the Interior	1,850,000
— of Affairs of the Protestant and other Worship, Catholic excepted	1,300,000

Department of the Catholic	
Worship	1,800,000
of Public Education,	
the Arts and Sci-	
ences	1,200,000
of Finance, including	
the interest of the	
Public Debt	24,750,000
of the Navy	5,00,000
of the Army	23,000,000
of Dikes, Canals, and	
Public Works	4,500,000
of Commerce and the	
Colonies	1,239,437
Unforeseen expenses	813,763
Total	73,400,000

"In the greater part of these branches of expenditure diminutions have taken place since last year; in some of them very considerable ones: and there still remains sufficient security that with the specified sums the regular service of the country will be sufficiently covered.

"Four branches of expenditure have, however undergone some increase. The increase of 90,000*fl.* in that of the reformed and other religious worship, and of 202,000*fl.* in that of the Catholic worship, have originated from that tender regard for the situation of the Clergy, of which his Majesty has recently given a proof, by granting a gratification of 30*fl.* to each of the ecclesiastics, to the number of 2,800, whose pensions were reduced a third by the former government, and who had reached the age of sixty years on the 1st October last.

"The increase of 200,000*fl.* in the department of education, the arts and sciences is necessary for the purpose of covering the expenses of the new colleges and athe-næums to be erected in the southern provinces, and to make further provision for the support of inferior schools.

"The increase in the department of finance and public debt has mounted from 23,550,000*fl.* to 24,750,000, although, in fact, the real disbursements of this department are principally increased by a sum of 420,000*fl.* to cover the expenses of the new coinage during the next year. The remainder of the increase has been occasioned by various expenses incurred by his Majesty, for the purpose of introducing greater order and regularity into the details of this branch of the administration.

"Upon the whole, however, your Excellencies will perceive, that the expenditure of the state for the ensuing year is diminished to the amount of 8,600,000*fl.* But his Majesty is convinced that all the reductions and diminutions have been

adopted which were practicable, consistently with the external relations and defence of the kingdom, and its internal administration and welfare. At the same time he will not omit this opportunity of repeating the assurance, that whatever means of reduction and retrenchment may be suggested by time and experience, shall be anxiously adopted and carried into effect."

The Minister then proceeded to take a view of the ways and means of providing for this expenditure. These were the land-tax, the tax on persons and moveables on doors and windows, the indirect taxes on consumption, and the produce of the new tariff on imports and exports. He calculated that from all these sources the income of the state for the ensuing year would amount to 73,700,000*fl.*, thus sufficiently covering the expenditure.

AMERICAN BUDGET.

In the details of the Treasury Department (which have been rendered, beyond all former experience, intricate and perplexing, by the necessities of the war, the inadequacy of the revenue during the war, the depression of public credit, and the failure of national currency), a laborious and systematic perseverance has led to the most beneficial results.

4. The amount of the funded debt has, on the one hand, been augmented by the operation of funding treasury notes; and on the other hand, it has been reduced by the quarterly reimbursements of the principal of the old stock, as well as by purchases. The aggregate amount of the public debt, funded and floating, was stated on the 12th of February, 1816—

To be the sum of 123,630,692 98

But, on the 1st of January, 1817, (the floating debt being extinguished, and additional reimbursements of the principal of the old stock being effected) the whole amount of the public debt will, probably, not exceed the sum of

109,748,272 11

Making a general reduction, between the 12th of February, 1816; and the 1st of January, 1817, of public debt bearing interest, amounting to the sum of

13,882,430 82

1. SKETCH OF THE APPROPRIATIONS AND

PAYMENTS FOR 1816.

1st. The demand on the treasury by acts of appropriation for the year 1816, amounted to 32,475,303 92

For the civil department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expences 3,540,770 16

For the military department, current expenditure ... 7,694,250 75
Arr 8,935,373 00

16,729,622 75

For the naval establishment 4,204,911 00

For the public debt, (exclusively of the balance of the appropriation of the preceding year) 8,000,000
..... 32,475,303 92

2d. The payments made at the treasury on account of the above appropriation to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of ... 26,382,174 39

For the civil department, &c. 1,829,015 02

For the military department, current expenditure ... 4,235,236 75
Arr 8,935,372 00

13,170,608 75

For the naval department 1,977,788 50

For the public debt (adding to the appropriation of 1816, a part of the balance of the appropriation of 1815) 9,354,762 62

26,332,174 89

Making an unexpended balance of the annual appropriation on the 1st of August, 1816, of 5,143,129 04

This balance, however, is to be credited
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for the sum taken from the surplus of the appropriation of 1815, for the sinking fund (1,354,762 62), and the whole is ready to be paid, upon demand, at the treasury.

2. SKETCH OF THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS AT THE TREASURY FOR 1816.

1st. The cash balance in the treasury (excluding of course, the item of treasury notes) on the 1st January, 1816, was 6,298,652 26

2d. The receipts at the treasury from the customs, during the first 7 months of 1816 (from the 1st of January to the 1st of August) without any allowance for debentures on drawback, which may be estimated at 1,820,564 33, amounted to 21,354,743 74

3d. The direct tax including the assumed quotas of New York, Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia, for the direct tax of 1816, has produced the sum of 3,713,963 68

4th. The internal duties have produced the sum of 3,864,000 00

5th. Postage and incidental receipts 127,025 38

6th. Sales of public lands (excluding the sum of 211,440 50, received in the Mississippi territory, and payable to Georgia) 676,710 40

Amount of receipts in revenue, from the 1st January to the 1st August, 1816, 36,035,995 46

7. To which add the receipts from loans, by funding treasury notes, and from the issues of treasury notes, about 9,790,825 21

The estimated gross amount of receipts at the treasury, from the 1st January to the 1st of August, 1816, being 45,825,920 67

8. But it is estimated that from the 1st of August to the 31st December, 1816, the amount of receipts into the treasury will be about 19,876,710 40

Making the gross annual receipts at the treasury, for the year 1816, about the sum of 65,702,631 87

3. SKETCH OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS,
COMPARED WITH THE PROBABLE EXPEN-
DITURES OF 1816.

1st. The gross annual receipts at the treasury for the year 1816, as above stated, is estimated at the sum of 65,702,631 07

2. The amount of the appropriation for the year 1816, as before stated, is the sum of... \$2,475,303 93

3. But it is computed that the demands upon the treasury for 1816, will exceed the amount of the annual appropriation (the excess to be provided for by law) by the sum of 6,270,395 29

4. And charging the whole of the unsatisfied appropriations of 1815 upon the funds accumulated in the treasury during the year 1816, the amount may be estimated at 7,972,277 86

46,717,977 08

Making the probable surplus of receipts beyond the probable demand on the treasury for 1816, the sum of 38,934,653 09

5. But deducting from this surplus, the amount credited for loans and treasury notes as above stated, the sum of 9,790,821 21

The ultimate surplus of probable receipts, beyond the probable demands upon the treasury for the year 1816, subject to the disposal of Congress, may be estimated at the sum of 29,183,831 88

In this sketch it is to be noted, that there is no discrimination as to the time when the revenue accrued, and when it became payable; nor as to the system from which the revenue was derived, whether upon the war or the peace establishment; the main object being to show the probable receipts at the treasury from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1816, as well as the probable expenditure during the same period.

4. SKETCHES OF THE PRODUCT OF THE CUSTOMS, FROM MARCH, 1815, TO JULY 1816, BOTH MONTHS INCLUSIVE.

FIRST.

1st. the aggregate of duties received at the Custom-houses of the united States, during the above specified period, may be estimated at the sum of 28,271,133 50

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the same period may be estimated at the sum of 2,624,421 66

Leaving the product of the Customs from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive, subject only to the expences of collection, at the sum of 25,646,721 84

SECOND.

1. The aggregate of the duties received at the Custom-houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounted to the sum of 6,916,399, 76

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period amounted to the sum of 794,837 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expences of collection, at the sum of 6,121,542 43

THIRD.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at all the custom-houses of the United States from January to July, 1816, both months inclusive, may be stated at the sum of 21,354,743 74

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period amounts to the sum of 1,829,564 23

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expenses of collection, at the sum of 10,525,179 41

FOURTH.

A comparative view of the gross product of the customs in some of the principal districts, (embracing all the districts producing more than 400,000 dollars) from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive.

1. New York	9,926,188 30
2. Philadelphia	5,685,206 65
3. Boston	3,579,130 77
4. Baltimore	3,339,101 11
5. Charleston	1,047,546 73
6. New Orleans	732,023 13
7. Savannah	521,287 58
8. Norfolk	491,150 36

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AFRICA: WEST.

Peace restored ; invaders returned home.

The Ashantee army took its departure in June from the Fantee country, and proceeded to the back Acra, where they remained encamped. Cudjo Coomah, one of the three fugitives of whom they had come in pursuit, put an end to his existence, to avoid falling into their hands. A second, named Quou Saffaroutchie, was treacherously slain by his own people, and his remains delivered over to the Ashantee invaders. These two were accused by the Ashantees of having occasioned a war of many years' duration.—The blacks around Cape Coast Castle had been reduced almost to a state of starvation, but their distresses had been relieved by the humanity of the British officers and others, who raised a subscription to purchase them the means of existence. By order of the Governor and Council at the Cape, 200 chests of corn had been purchased to the soldiers and blacks in the service of the Company.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Hopeful Crops, abundant harvest.

It is with much pleasure we report that the two Canadas are likely to be an exception to the general failure of the crops in Europe and in America. The Agricultural Report of the district of Montreal, given in the Quebec paper of the 12th September, gives a most flattering account of the crops ; the greater proportion of the abundant harvest has been safely housed.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Catholic Mission prosperous.

The Catholic Mission into Kentucky, in America, prospers in a wonderful manner.—The Bishop who conducts it arrived in 1810.—In less than four years he has built 27 churches, and formed 43 congregations. He proposes to build a cathedral. The Protestants themselves contribute to it. The Missionaries have penetrated among the Illinois, and ascended the Missouri more than 200 leagues.

Woods on fire, extensively.

Very extensive fires have taken place in the woods, particularly in the district of Maine, the county of Oxford, including the towns of Paris, Albany, Bethel, &c. New Hampshire has greatly suffered. Europeans can have little idea of such extensive districts on fire, carrying destruction 20 or 30 miles. The atmosphere was darkened at such a distance *at sea*, that several shipwrecks had taken place on the coast ; two near Boston.

Complaints, the Order of the Day.

The people of America complain very loudly of commercial as well as agricultural distresses, to which Government answers, that the "administration can no more control the state of Europe, than it can the elements." An extensive naval depot in Chesapeake Bay is believed to be on the eve of being carried into effect. In the late war the bay was a most convenient rendezvous to the English fleet and army.

Destruction of a Steam Boat.

New York.—Just after the steam-boat *Enterprise* had left the landing at Sullivan's Island for town, with 50 or 60 passengers on board, in a severe thunder squall she was struck by lightning, which descended the chimney, and occasioned the bursting of one of the boilers.—Ten persons, who were below at the time, drying themselves at the fire, were most dreadfully scalded. They had previously been drenched in a severe shower. Two of them, Messrs. D. Tortes and J. Roberts, were so severely scalded, that they died in a few hours after. Two others, Messrs. John Dobbs, of this city, and John Gribbens, of Savannah, were very materially injured ; the former is supposed to be dangerous. Six blacks were also more or less injured by this unfortunate accident, some of them very badly.

AUSTRIA.

Finances: Loan, Land Tax.

The Emperor of Austria has issued letters patent for the opening of a voluntary loan, at 5 per cent. interest, in order, says the preamble, "to give greater extent to

the measures for calling in the paper currency, and with particular regard to the situation of the public creditors, which we desire to improve as far as the ability of the state will permit."

The new regulations for the land-tax in Austria will soon be published. It will amount to 71 millions, instead of 51 millions, its present amount.

Luck ; winner or loser,

The abolition of the practice of selling estates by lottery has been under the consideration of the Council of State ; but the abuse still subsists. The fine estate of Czernowitz was lately gained by its own proprietor, the Baron de Zesney, in whose hands 26,000 tickets remained. The prize number was not sold.

BELGIUM.

Commemoration of the Military Dead.

It was a custom under the Austrian Government to celebrate every year at Brussels a funeral service for the military who had died in the course of the year. His Majesty our august Sovereign, by a decree of 30th October, has restored this pious ceremony, and ordered that the expenses shall be supported by the Public Treasury.

CHINA.

Persecution of the Christians.

Rome, Oct. 1.—The allocation of the Pope at the late election of Cardinals, contains some curious facts respecting the state of the Christian Religion in China. It seems that the Jesuit Missionaries to that empire have recently undergone grievous persecutions. Gabriel Dufresne, a French Missionary, and Bishop of Tabraca and Vicar Apostolic of the Province of See-Tchuen for 39 years, has been put to death. Having been banished by the Chinese Government, impelled by religious fervor, he returned, but was soon discovered and put in irons. The Mandarins then suddenly affected much kindness, ordering his chains to be broken, and overwhelmed him with caresses. But they had honey in their mouths and poison in their hearts. They boldly desired him to abjure his religion : on his side he spoke of the futility of the Chinese rites, and extolled the Christian dogmas. The perfidious Mandarins had concealed two persons behind the partition, who wrote down the Bishop's words. An accusation was consequently drawn up, and the Bishop was taken before the Vice-Roy, who being a sworn enemy to all Christians, condemned him immediately to die. In an instant this respectable old man was stripped of his robes and led forth to the place of execution, where an immense crowd was assembled. Thirty-three Christ-

ians, whom no torments could divert from the true faith, were led out at the same time, surrounded by executioners and instruments of torture. All of them were then told they must abjure the Christian religion or undergo the punishment of the cord.

With heroic fortitude all refused to renounce their Saviour, and died heroically for the faith they professed.

EGYPT.

Present State: Governor.

Letters from Egypt, of a recent date, afford the following details:—"This country has gained considerably by being under the government of the Pacha Amoud-Ali. The city of Alexandria is placed in a good state of defence; the troops are well treated, and there are more soldiers than there is occasion for.—Amoud-Ali is 48 years of age: he was originally an adventurer, who commanded a small pirate vessel, but was very successful: six hundred men soon joined his standard, by whose assistance he obtained the dominion over Lower Egypt: his army is now greatly increased. He traffics in grain and provisions, exclusively himself, and receives duties on all other kinds of merchandise. The Arabs are seen crowding around him to ask permission to cultivate the lands, and he has made concessions to them. He receives all foreigners, and particularly the French and English, with great kindness. There is, in short, every reason to believe, that if this Pacha continues to govern Egypt, the country will flourish extremely."

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE SESSION, Paris, Nov. 4.

At one o'clock this day the King proceeded in State to the Chamber of Deputies, and the Peers and Deputies being present in the costume of their respective Houses, his Majesty delivered from the Throne the following Speech :

"GENTLEMEN—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

"Tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom ; the amicable dispositions of the Foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of Treaties, guarantee to us peace without ; and if a senseless enterprise has for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

"My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for, you know my brother's are mine) with a young princess, whose amiable qualities seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by conforming the order of succession, the first bases of this Mo-

narchy, and without which no State can be in safety.

"To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest; my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

"Great changes are unhappily still necessary; I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expenses that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them.—The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the Administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so. Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the State and the honour of the French name.

"I continue with more activity than ever my negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all, and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it (that would unfortunately be impossible), but to ensure to the Ministers of our Holy Religion, an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of Him of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went*.

"Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let us be also attached to that Charter, which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law—my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

"In fine, gentlemen, let all hatreds cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils, there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it, I rely upon your co-operation; but, above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union, so necessary between the three branches of the Legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

Allied troops. Grand Review.

Valenciennes, Oct. 27.—The grand review of Denain was favoured by fine weather. The troops consisted of 54,000 men, of whom 12,000 were cavalry, with an immense train of artillery, each cannon had to fire 100 rounds. The army was divided into two corps; it performed the same manœuvres which took place

in 1712, when Marshal Villars defeated Prince Eugene of Savoy, who commanded the Allies, a victory which established the tottering throne of Louis XIV.—The Duke of Wellington commanded the army which performed the manœuvres executed by that of Marshal Villars, and the Russian General Count Woronzow had under his command the troops which represented those of Prince Eugene. Some Russian regiments came from Manbeuge and the neighbourhood to take part in these evolutions, which were executed with a precision and rapidity that excited the admiration of crowds of spectators. It was singular to see Russians, Danes, Saxons, English and Hanoverians manœuvring in profound peace round the column erected by order of Louis XIV. to commemorate the victory obtained by Marshal Villars at the beginning of the last century, and what was still more strange was, that the representation of this celebrated battle was executed by warriors who were come from the North of Europe to secure the public peace and tranquillity of France.

The Weather in Paris, on Friday Nov. 15.

"This day, at one, during a very cold temperature, and while the snow fell abundantly, several claps of thunder were heard, preceded by lightning."—*Gazette de France*. "This day, at one, while the sky was obscured by snow, which fell in large flakes, a flash of lightning was almost immediately followed by thunder."—*Journal des Debats*.

Religious Rites; not performed

Among the departmental news from France, it is stated, that a few of the inhabitants of a parish where there was no Minister of Religion, having assembled in the Church to pray, the Prefect thought fit to prohibit their assembling. It has been ascertained that there are no less than 4000 parishes in France in a similar situation: and the consequences of such a want of religious instruction may be easily conceived.

The herring-fishery is happily very productive this year. It employs more than 100 boats at Boulogne, each manned by 7 or 8 men; and there are days when the value of the produce amounts to 40,000 fr.

GERMANY.

Commerce in Activity.

The navigation from Hamburg to the March of Brandenburg was never so brisk as it has been this year. Up to this time above 600 Elbe barges, with merchandise have gone to Magdeburg alone.

Manheim, Oct. 22.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria has been pleased to send, as a present to the Society called the Harmony, of this city, a copy of the splendid edition of his work, "*Principles of Strategy*," in three volumes, with most admirably engraved maps and plans. The Society has received this proof of his Highness' regard with the highest gratitude, and placed the work in their library.

Duels : why? or wherefore?

Göttingen (Hanover), Oct. 14.—It is long since we have had duels here so frequent and so obstinate as those that have occurred during the last six months: they have cost the lives of four students. This strange abuse has revived with more fury than ever, and there is no doubt that it originates in political opinions. Of the four students who fell in these duels, two natives of Old Russia, that is, of the interior of that empire, fought against two Russians of the provinces situate on the Baltic. In general, there is remarked a violent exasperation between the students of those two parts of the empire.

Remarkable Meteor.

The Gazette of Dusseldorf, speaks of a remarkable meteor. On the 19th ult. at nine in the evening, a large mass of iron fell in one of the streets of that city: this mass, when cold, was hard, but it was easily broken, and emitted a sulphureous smell.

HOLLAND.

Nautical valour rewarded.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—We learn that his Majesty has given to Admiral Von Capellen the Grand Cross of the Order of William, and has conferred the dignity of Knights of that order on the Commanders of the Netherland ships who were in the glorious battle at Algiers. His Majesty has also given the Grand Cross to Lord Exmouth, and the rank of Knights to several British officers.

Public distress; Appeal to charity.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The States of North Holland have ordered a general collection to be made in all the churches, for the relief of those who have suffered by the rains and inundations in Guelderland and North Holland.

The exhortation issued by the States to this effect, mentions, that "thousands of acres of land are still under water, the harvest of whole districts either annihilated or lying rotting on the ground, and the fodder for the cattle either not at all, or very badly saved. That the potatoes, which

formed an article of prime importance among the peasantry of Guelderland, and of which they used to furnish supplies to other districts, were nearly all lost, so that such of them as reached the requisite maturity were likely to be soon consumed. That by the failure of the hemp harvest, thousands of hands were likely to be thrown out of employment during the winter, and likely to be exposed to the severest wants." The inhabitants of North Holland are exhorted the more liberally to supply the wants of their suffering countrymen, inasmuch as they by the blessing of Providence had remained in a great measure free from these calamities.

INDIES: EAST.

Hindoo College, for Natives.

At a general meeting of the principal Hindoo inhabitants of the town and vicinity of Calcutta, held at the house of the Hon. the Chief Justice, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the institution of a college for the national education of Hindoo children,

It was resolved, 1st. That an institution for this purpose be established, and that it be called the Hindoo College of Calcutta.

2d. That the Governor-general, and the members of the Supreme Council for the time being, be requested to accept the office of patrons of this institution.

3d. The Hon. the Chief Justice be requested to accept the office of president, and that J. H. Harrington, Esq. be requested to accept the office of vice-president, of the said institution.

4th. That a committee be appointed (for this purpose several persons were nominated).

5th. That the languages to be taught in the college, the age, terms of admission, and all other details be left to the consideration of the gentlemen who have been requested to form the committee, and who are further requested to prepare a plan for the same, to be laid before a general meeting.

6th. That Joseph Barretto, Esq. be requested to accept the office of treasurer, and to collect the subscriptions.

7th. That a meeting of the gentlemen who have been requested to form the committee be held at the house of the Hon. the Chief Justice on Monday, the 27th day of May.

Pirates exterminated.

After some hard fighting, and no small labour and pains, a detachment of the ar-

my in India has extirpated a horde of pirates on the banks of the Indus. Several lives were lost on both sides.

ITALY

Religious procession; thanksgiving.

A German Gazette gives the following interesting account of a religious ceremony of thanksgiving by the Italians, who were rescued from slavery at Algiers, by the exertions of our brave countrymen under Lord Exmouth, in a letter, dated "Rome, Sept. 25.—Yesterday, as the day of La Madonna della Merceda, was chosen to administer the Holy Sacrament (of which they have been so long deprived) to the slaves who have been sent back from Algiers by the English. The ceremony took place in the church of St. Maria della Minerva. They were all new clothed in the dress of sailors, that is, in blue jackets and white trousers, with red ribbons at the breast, to which rosaries were suspended. The many boys among them walked between the Priests of the Order of the Trinity, who, since their return, have instructed them in religious exercises; divisions of soldiers opened and followed the procession, which attracted an extraordinary crowd of spectators. The delivered slaves walked with great propriety and devotion."

English travellers less profuse.

Many English now go on pilgrimage to Loreto, and make the usual offerings to the image of the Virgin. The greater part of these islanders show some taste for the fine arts, but they are daily losing that reputation for generosity which used to procure for every Englishman the title of *Milord*.

VENICE. Present state, statues, &c.

The two principal objects of the Austrian Authorities at Venice seem, according to a private letter, to be the suppression of freemasonry and prostitution. The Free-mason's lodge established by the French has been suppressed, all new associations strictly forbidden, and the very house in which the meetings had been held razed to the ground. The measures taken against prostitutes have at least the merit of simplicity: they send away every foreigner, and imprison every native prostitute who appears in the streets.

The Place of St. Mark, at Venice, very much resembles the Palais Royal at Paris. A church, which formed one of its sides, was taken away by the French, and a range of public buildings, attached to the palace, erected in its place, in a style corresponding with the remaining sides. On

this new side, about the middle, was placed a magnificent group, in relief, of Venice, Fame, and several other allegorical figures, crowning the statue of Buonaparte with a laurel wreath! The figure of Buonaparte has been cut away—all the rest remain as before—and the whole of this fine group, from the absence of any object or *ensemble*, has an air extremely whimsical. The celebrated Corinthian horses, which decorated for a moment the arch of the Carrousel, have resumed their ancient station over the grand arch of the gate of St. Mark. The following inscription has been placed round the edge of the arch:—

"Quatuor equorum signa, a Venetiis Byzantio capta, ad templum Divi Marci, A.R.S. MCCIV. posita, quæ hostilis cupiditas, A. MDCCCIII. abstulerat, Franciscus primus Imperator pacis orbi datæ trophæum, A. MDCCCXV. Victor reduxit."

The statue of Bonaparte, has been taken down, and sold to the artist who made it, a Veronese. He said he intended to retouch it into a Cæsar! The winged lion of St. Mark was shattered to pieces on its way from Paris over the Alps. It has been rather clumsily put together, and placed upon a pedestal which came from Egypt, in the better days of the Venetian republic. Most of the pictures have been replaced.

PORTUGAL.

Conflagration; Church Consumed.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—"Yesterday the fine beautiful church of St. Julian, in this city, in which was performing the funeral ceremony of the old Queen, by some accident caught fire, and in the course of two hours was completely destroyed. You may easily judge of the dreadful confusion that ensued in consequence of there being a numerous congregation present, but I am happy to say no lives were lost. Various reports are in circulation, but the cause of the accident is not yet ascertained."

Inclement season; Vintage spoiled.

Letters from Oporto, dated the 11th ult. mention, that the equinox has set in with immense rains, beating down and causing the grapes to rot; added to which, the scantiness and inferiority of this year's vintage has created great distress in the wine districts.

PRUSSIA.

Salt trade opened to freedom.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—It is incredible, and yet true, that in German countries there still exists what is called a *salt conscription*, that is, a law by which every subject is

obliged to purchase annually a certain quantity of salt from the Sovereign, whether he wants it or not. Our King, by a decree dated in June last, relieved from this burden the countries on the left bank of the Rhine to the western frontiers of the Kingdom, which were partly subject to it: the other provinces of the Kingdom were relieved from it at an earlier period. Every body has now no farther obligation than that of purchasing his salt from the royal salt works, or salt magazines.

NORWAY.

So great has been the drought in Norway, that a Norwegian ship, now in Londonderry harbour, is taking in cargo of hay, as an article of speculation.

RUSSIA.

EDUCATION.

Extract from the Impartial Director of St. Petersburg, Aug. 20, 1816.

"The Emperor of Russia, during his visit to England, particularly fixed his attention on the establishments for education founded on the principles of the new systems of Mes-srs. Bell and Lancaster. These systems are known by the invariable success which they have obtained. Their object is to extend and to simplify the means of teaching the art of reading and writing on a principle calculated for the whole world. Their design is benevolent; the inventors of these plans having in view, by the development of their successive operations, the promotion of religion and morals.

"His Imperial Majesty concluded, that it would be advantageous to introduce the new system of education into Russia: consequently, he ordered that four students should be chosen from the establishment for schoolmasters of St. Petersburg, who had completed their studies; and that these young men should be sent to England to examine the state of the primary schools founded on the principles of Bell and Lancaster.

"No system of education could be successful in any country, unless it harmonized with its institutions. The principal object of this mission is, to observe these new methods, and to study them with a view to report on their bearing in the countries where they are to be established. These ideas, once acquired and combined, will naturally lead to understand the effect which these systems may have on those countries which desire to adopt them.

"The four chosen students, and who are immediately to embark on this destina-

tion are, Alexander Abadousky, Charles Svenske, Mathew Tymayoff, and Theodore Busse. His Imperial Majesty has assigned them a sufficient maintenance, and placed them under the immediate direction of Mon. de Strandman, the Rector of the Collegent St. Petersburg, who is attached to the embassy to London.

"When they shall have remained in England a sufficient time to attain the object of their designation, and when they have acquired the full and entire satisfaction of those who can judge in this first object of their studies, they will probably be authorized to visit other countries of Europe.

"The examination of some other institutions, founded on the same principles, will be the main design of their attention; especially those which tend to conduct the children of the poor to comfort and prosperity, by the love of industry and the practice of virtue, will accomplish the labours of these four students, and will form the epoch of their return to their own country."

We are enabled to inform our readers, that the four young men mentioned in the Russian paper are arrived in London,

Extraordinary Notes.

We learn from St. Petersburg, that such continued rains fell in June at Kiakla, on the Chinese frontiers, that the torrents from the adjacent mountains caused an inundation in Kiakla itself, which has done much damage. Nothing of the kind has ever happened there in the memory of man.

Iron Bridges: great convenience.

Three iron bridges, which were in preparation some time, have lately been erected at Petersburg; one over the Molka, the others over branches of the Neva. They surpass in grandeur and convenience all others in that capital.

SAXONY.

General State of Leipsic Fair.

Augsburg, Nov. 10.—A great merchant writes from Leipsic, as follows:—The prospects for our fair were very good, but have unhappily not been realized. As long as there is not a certain solidity in trade, that is, in the sales of the manufacturers, no improvement can be hoped for; now manufactories have sprung up every where, more goods are made than it is possible to consume.—The extraordinary times immediately preceding the present period gave birth and success to extraordinary speculations; this has given rise to a spirit of speculation which has become ex-

cessive.—The generality cannot now reconcile themselves to the equable course of trade in a time of peace; they think on their former great gains, and vast enterprises, and thus suffer themselves to be deluded into similar enterprises, which must necessarily fail, because they are not suitable to existing circumstances.

"In England such rash adventures have been already severely punished; this has had the favourable result for the Continent, that manufactured goods were this summer to be bought in England for a meretricious, and thus the German merchants were enabled to sell at the same prices as the English, who, as it were, throw away their goods on the Continent; for both must pay the same for the freight. It is indeed bad for those who have an old stock, and must sell to make money!

"On the other hand, we learn from Leipzig, that Mr. Ernst Carl Weber, of Gera, sent a printed address on the 16th Oct. to all the manufacturers from the various parts of Germany and Switzerland, who were at the fair, calling on them to consult together while they were at Leipzig on the evident danger that threatens the German manufacturers, and to apply to the Diet at Frankfort for protection against the unnatural measures of England, and for the establishment of equal rights. He proposes several steps to effect this, and has printed an essay containing his own views, in which he says, "Nothing can be more mortifying and alarming to the German manufacturers, than the manner in which England tries to exclude them, not only from all the European markets, but even from the German, and in contravention of the eternal principle of reciprocal rights, shuts its dominions, with unexampled severity, against the importation of foreign manufactures, at the same time that it dominates in all the public markets of Europe, as if they were its colonies; nay even has recourse to artificial and unnatural means, in order to destroy our sober and indefatigable industry, on our own soil, and to have every where an exclusive influence, &c.—(*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Nov. 10.)

SPAIN.

Meeting of the Peerage.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—The Class of Spanish Grandees have had a meeting, under the presidency of the Infant Don Antonio, who represented the King. All the Grandees in Madrid attended, and those who were absent sent proxies to the Members who

were present. The meeting elected a deputation which is to be permanent, and formed a Secretariat out of several of the members. This assembly, which, according to the orders of the King, is to meet annually, is a new institution, the results of which may prove remarkable. An organization of the same nature, formed on the existing deputations of the different towns of the kingdom, which have long had no duty to perform except that of attending at the coronations of our Kings, would nearly complete a system of representative government.

Merino Sheep: not to be exported.

Madrid, Oct. 14.—By a decree of the 24th of September, the King has ordered that the exportation of Merino sheep shall not, under any pretext, be permitted, and that the existing laws on this subject be strictly enforced. His Majesty has charged the Captains-General, Intendants, and other Authorities of the kingdom, with the execution of this decree.

SWEDEN.

Finances, Manners, Morals, &c.

Stockholm, Oct. 15.—The foreign debt of the kingdom having been partly paid, and partly in liquidation, by the sums received from Pomerania and Guadaloupe, all attention is now directed towards restoring the internal finances, and the value of money; because in the last eleven years, the value of a pound sterling for example, has risen from four rix-dollars 28 skillings, to 11 rix-dollars, 40 skillings. Provincial Committees, composed of the most enlightened and best informed men of all classes, are now employed, in order to present within a month, their proposals for the prevention of luxury. After public opinion has been thus counselled, laws and prohibitions are expected immediately to follow, in which the whole nation has thus taken part, and by which it is hoped considerably to limit the importation of foreign luxuries. This importation has risen to the value of 20 millions of dollars, while the exportation was not much above seven millions. Here in Stockholm, of 250 wholesale dealers, there are only 25 who solely employ themselves in the exportation of our productions. Plans are also in agitation for redeeming the paper currency by the Bank, with silver, either by a reduction proportionate to the rate of exchange, or by a change in the standard. But as this cannot be done without the concurrence of the States, it is supposed the Diet will be soon summoned.—(*Hamburgh Correspondent*, Oct. 30.)

Commerce Stagnant : perpetual rains.

Stockholm, Oct. 29.—The general stagnation of commerce, says a letter from Gothenburgh, dated the 22d, has also had an unfavourable influence on our city. The means of labour as well as profit are much circumscribed. Iron has, as usual, been this year our most considerable article of export. It rains here almost uninterruptedly. We are glad to state, that the herrings, which since the year 1808 had withdrawn themselves from the Swedish coasts, have again made their appearance, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

Public Magazines: supply deficiencies.

That the weight of the bread may not be lessened in consequence of the increased prices of corn since the bad harvest, the bakers at Stockholm now receive corn at lower prices from the public magazines.—This is a result of the fund of 2,000,000 dollars, set apart by the last Diet to purchase corn in good years, that the prices may never fall too low, to the prejudice of the farmer, and that there may always be a stock in hand.—*Hamburgh Correspondent, Nov. 2.*

We hear from Stockholm, that during the year 1817 the frontiers between Sweden and Norway will be surveyed, and where it is necessary new boundary marks erected. The whole frontier, which is 140 Norwegian miles (between 7 and 800 English) in length, is to be visited in three divisions, each by a Norwegian and a Swedish officer, and the rectification of the frontier to be repeated every 15 years.

TURKEY.

Fire in the Seraglio.

Constantinople, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding all the severe measures of our Government, fires still occur frequently. One burst out yesterday, which reached the Summer Palace of the Grand Seigneur, at Beschiktasch, and reduced to ashes a great part of the Haram or apartment of the women. That of the Grand Seigneur remained untouched.—The fire lasted five hours; less, however, in consequence of the violence of the flames, than by the care taken not to expose the women's apartments to the eye of curiosity, and to remove the crowd who hastened thither to extinguish the fire. It is even said, that the youngest daughter of the Sultan perished, at least it is not yet known what has become of her.

Vienna, Oct. 19.—The latest news from Constantinople, under date of the 26th of September, give afflicting details of the

conflagration in the seraglio. The fire spread with such rapidity, that the women had only time to save themselves in the surrounding gardens. The Grand Seigneur, informed of the danger, ordered all the avenues to be shut; and it was only after three hours of ravage, and after the women were conveyed to the apartments of the Sultana Mother, that the firemen were permitted to approach. All the damage done by the flames, and the total want of arrangement, could not be estimated on the day following. The interior of the principal wing is absolutely destroyed. The loss in rich furniture clothing, &c. is immense.

A striking exemplification of the strictness of Turkish etiquette is furnished by the accounts. It appears, that the Palace was suffered to burn for three hours, without any attempt being made to extinguish the flames; it being thought of more importance that the women, who had fled in confusion from their burning apartments into the surrounding gardens (all the avenues to which were in consequence closed), should be secluded from the gaze of the vulgar, than the progress of the conflagration should be checked.

WIRTEMBERG.

Death of the King.

The King of Wirtemberg died on the 30th of October, at two in the morning, of a disorder in the liver.

Frederick William Charles, first King of Wirtemberg, born the 7th of November, 1754, was a son of Duke Frederiek Eugene, who, during the seven years' war, distinguished himself in the Prussian service, while his brother, the then reigning Duke Charles, led his troops with great bitterness against Frederick II. This son of Duke Eugene also, like others of his brothers, entered the Prussian service, which, however, he left in the life time of the great Frederick, and went into that of Russia. He succeeded his father, who was only for a short time reigning Duke, on the 23d December, 1797, as Duke of Wirtemberg; and his political relations became uncommonly difficult, in consequence of the war with France, and the situation of his own territory.—In 1803 he exchanged the ducal dignity for the electoral, and in 1805, (after the peace of Presburg) for the royal; and instead of the duchy, his paternal inheritance, of about two hundred square miles in extent, with five hundred and eighty-five thousand inhabitants, and a revenue of two millions of dollars, he left to his successor a kingdom,

the smallest indeed in Europe, of 357 square miles in extent, a population of one million eight hundred thousand, and a revenue of eighteen millions of florins. By his first marriage with the Princess Augusta of Brunswick (sister of the Duke who fell last year) he left behind him three children, viz. the new King William II. born in 1781, and married this year to the Grand Duchess Catherine, Duke Paul, and the wife of the Duke de Moutfort (Jerome Buonaparte). His widow is the eldest sister of the Prince Regent of England.

National Register: BRITISH.

" Windsor Castle, Nov. 2.

" His Majesty was rather less composed than usual during the former part of the last month, but his Majesty has since resumed his tranquillity, and is in good bodily health."

(Signed as usual.)

Silver currency.

The following notification has been sent from the Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Taxes:—

" Treasury Chambers, 24th Oct. 1816.

" GENTLEMEN,—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your Report of the 4th inst. on the subject of the extension of time for receiving Bank Dollar Tokens, by the Receivers-General and Collectors, and also with respect to the receipt of other Silver Coin; I have it in command to acquaint you that my Lords are of opinion, that the Receivers-General should receive from the Collectors of Taxes all the plain Silver Coin collected by them on account of Taxes, which may, upon examination, appear in the judgment of the Receiver-General, not to be base or counterfeit. With respect to the Bank Dollar Tokens, my Lords are of opinion the Receivers-General should receive all those which may be good from the Collectors, and which may have been collected by them before the 1st of February next, provided they are paid over in the first payment to be made by the Collector after the 1st February next.

" I am, Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) " C. ARBUTHNOT."

Contraband goods: new regulation.

By a recent Order in Council, a new regulation is to take place in all seizures of contraband goods, &c. by his Majesty's vessels and revenue cruisers: they now share in the same way as prizes taken in war from the enemy. The commander-in-chief, under whose command such men of war and revenue vessels are, takes an eighth. If a revenue cruiser takes any

thing in sight of a vessel of war, then the lieutenant commanding such revenue cruiser shares with the lieutenants of the King's ship. The act of 1764 is annulled, and the regulations take place from the 1st of July, 1816. The boys half a share; and many other minor regulations are comprehended in the same order.

The Admiralty Navy List, corrected up to the end of the present month, contains 198 Admirals, 854 Post Captains, 814 Commanders, 3,980 Lieutenants, 688 Masters, 946 Surgeons, 442 Assistant-Surgeons, and 935 Purser.

The Transport Board, as a separate Establishment under Government, is entirely abolished. The shipping concerns of the office will be conducted by the Navy Board; and the Sick and Hurt Department by the Victualling Office.

DIVING BELL.—This machine was employed lately in Barnpool, Plymouth, to examine the bottom, preparatory to sinking the *Eden* sloop of war, with the view of curing the dry rot; but it was considered unsafe from its inequality and the heavy ground swell which sets in with an easterly wind. Mr. Smith, clerk of the works now carrying on in Plymouth yard, has suggested a plan for surveying and marking out the ground, and also for keeping up a communication with people below and on the surface of the water, which on a trial he carried into complete effect in eight fathoms water. This plan will be essentially useful in the future operations of the diving bell.

The experiment about to be made at Plymouth by sinking ships, as a preventive of the dry rot, is by no means a new idea. There has not been a ship built at Whitby for many years which has not been snuk in salt water, with a view of guarding them against that great evil to shipping, and which never was known to fail in the desired effect. At Hull also this practice has become pretty general. At Liverpool it is known that ships sometimes in the habit of taking cargoes of salt on board, are never subject to the dry rot: the crevices in the ship being closed up with salt will preserve them from any attack of the fungus for many years.

The mechanics and others employed in the Dock-yard at Plymouth have given notice, that it is their wish to be supplied, *by contract*, with beef, mutton, pork, and potatoes, for themselves (2,000 men) and families, for six months certain.

The new light on Penzance-pier is now visible. It is intended to show this

light only whilst there is 9 feet water within the pier. Until the tide rises to that height the lamps will not be lighted, and they will be extinguished when the tide falls below it.

Improvements near London.

Notice has been given officially of an intention to apply to Parliament next Session for the accomplishment of the following projects in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis:—A new Tontine Patent Iron Bridge across the Thames, from New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, to Hanover-street, Rotherhithe; the bridge to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath it. A new Fish Market on the Banks of the Thames, Billingsgate having become insufficient; the new market to be at or near old Hungerford Market. A new Road along the left bank of the Thames, from Westminster Abbey to the end of Vauxhall Bridge.

A Modest Charge.—On Friday, in the King's Bench, Mr. Denman moved for a rule to show cause why an attorney of the Court should not defray the expense of taxing his bill of costs. The amount of his bill was £12 10s. and the Master had allowed him *six-and-eight pence*! Rule granted.

FIRE AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

The fire, we understand, was first discovered by Mr. Turner, (superintendent of the works executing under Mr. Wyatt, the architect), who having got out of bed, found the apartment used by the carpenters as a workshop just bursting into flames. Mr. Turner immediately alarmed the Rev. Sir J. Thoroton (domestic chaplain) and the family, and speedily the servants and workpeople were assembled; but the fire had got such hold of the combustible materials in the carpenters' and painters' shops, that the hope of extinguishing it there was soon dispelled; and from the rapid spreading of the conflagration, and the great want of water, reasonable fear was entertained that the whole of the magnificent mansion would fall a prey to the devouring element. The young Marquis of Granby and his four sisters were at the castle, and were happily removed in safety to the Belvoir Inn, a short distance from the fire. Horsemen were sent in all directions for help, and every exertion was made on so trying an occasion that the exigency allowed. The Loveden Yeomanry arrived in the afternoon, and rendered great service in preserving the valuable property removed from the castle. By twelve o'clock in the day the

flames were subdued, after destroying the whole of the old part of the castle, the roof of which fell in about six in the morning. The new part of the extensive pile of building has not suffered much from the fire; but great injury has necessarily been done in the precipitation and alarm with which in many instances the costly furniture and pictures were thrown out of the windows or otherwise removed. In the part of the castle destroyed were comprised all the sleeping rooms of the servants, as well as the new gallery and some splendidly furnished apartments. The chapel also has been greatly injured by the fire, and is completely stripped. The amount of the damage is variously estimated: by some persons it is carried as high as £200,000. A messenger having been dispatched about 6 o'clock to Cheveley, delivered the afflicting intelligence of the fire to his Grace on the race course at Newmarket. At ten at night, the Duke reached Belvoir. At that time all apprehensions of the calamity spreading further had subsided, but the ruins still burned intensely. On Sunday his Grace, in a most feeling manner, returned thanks to all those who had exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire, or in protecting his property. More powerful proofs of reciprocal attachment and gratitude were never afforded than were elicited on this interesting occasion. Almost incredible exertions had been made by individuals in arresting the fire.—We are sorry to say, that from all we can learn, there is a strong suspicion that the cause of the fire was not accidental. We are informed, that Mr. Turner's first alarm proceeded in hearing somebody go into the carpenters' workshop at such an unseasonable time; and that, from the singularity of that circumstance only, he was induced to get up, when he discovered the fire just breaking out. The Rev. J. Thoroton had been round the premises at ten o'clock on the previous night, and Mr. Turner at eleven o'clock, and all was then safe. It is said, that some suspicious people had been at Belvoir Inn, in the course of Friday, and even observations made by them are stated, tending to confirm the opinion of the calamity having been occasioned by an incendiary.

A strict investigation has been made at the Castle, by Mr. Beaumont of the County Fire Office, and, from the depositions taken on oath, it appears that the room used by the carpenters had been entered, and found to be safe some time after the fire had broke out. In this inquiry it was also discovered, that the fire was seen to burst from two different places, which

had no practicable communication, nearly at one time. It was further given in evidence, that when the alarm was raised, the nearest inhabitants found as many as nine or ten strange men in the castle, and an outer gate open, which the domestics declare they had previously locked, and had not opened. There is now no doubt that the fire was occasioned by a wilful act, and the prevailing opinion is that it has been done by the Luddites.

ADDRESS.

The recent melancholy event of the destructive fire at Belvoir Castle, has called forth such great and general exertions on the part of the Duke of Rutland's friends, neighbours, tenants and others, that he feels it a duty peculiarly incumbent on him, to adopt this mode of expressing the deep and unfeigned sense of grateful obligation by which he is impressed. Lamentable (and in some respects irreparable as the desolation and ruin have been, which are the consequence of this calamity, there are, nevertheless, some circumstances which are capable of affording gleams of consolation to the agitated mind of the Duke of Rutland.—The preservation of dear relations, the friendly and humane disposition of a whole country, which produced the effects more particularly the object of this address, and the safety of all those by whose indefatigable exertions such effectual assistance was rendered, are circumstances that do not fail to excite in his mind a degree of gratitude and consolatory reflection proportionate to their importance. To the military of the Lovedon Legion, the Duke of Rutland has already had an opportunity of expressing in person his thanks for their conspicuous services (which he is desirous here to repeat); and he cannot omit to offer his acknowledgements to those persons of his own family and establishment who so eminently distinguished themselves by their efforts upon the most distressing case alluded to. The Duke of Rutland hopes that those to whom this tribute of gratitude is addressed, will pardon the faintness of its expression, and look only to the sincerity of feeling by which it is dictated.

Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1816.

The Duke of Rutland has expended at least two hundred thousand pounds upon Belvoir Castle within the last five years; and it was estimated that twenty thousand pounds more would be required to complete the alterations and additions to this venerable residence, before the fire took place.

A very handsome tablet is erected in Westminster Abbey, between the monuments of Dr. South and Dr. Busby, to the memory of the late venerable Dr. Vincent, Dean of that Abbey, a man equally amiable in private life for his exemplary virtues, and respectable for his extensive learning and the attention he uniformly shewed to the duties of his high office.

Vaccination.—In the London bill of mortality for the week before last not a single death from small-pox is to be found!—Such an event has not happened for upwards of two centuries.

Improvements in public morals.

Our most important arrangements at the present moment are those which regard our internal concerns. A correspondent has suggested one regulation, which, though it may at first sight appear trifling, is in reality of considerable practical importance; and this is nothing more than to pay the wages of husbandmen and workmen of every description on Fridays instead of Saturdays. Hence their wives have the opportunity of laying out their mites to the best advantage on the following, which is commonly a market day, instead of being forced to deal at a late hour, and perhaps at the dearest shops, for the supply of the following week. Above all, the destructive practice of pay-tables at public-houses on Saturday nights, which often tempt the inconsiderate to sit drinking into the Sunday morning, ought to be absolutely prohibited by law, if masters are so blind to their own interests and that of their workmen not to put an end to it voluntarily.

Since the opening of the trade on the 14th of April, 1814, to private individuals with the East Indies, 189 ships have procured licenses up to the 1st of August.

The number of Insolvents discharged under the Insolvent Act up to the 1st of July, 1816, is 9,700; produce of their effects, 15,000l.; amount of debts two millions sterling.

It is understood that the woollen manufacture has lately much improved in Exeter, Ashburton, Crediton, and other parts of Devonshire. Besides the orders in hand for the East Indies, and the south of Europe, large orders have been received from Holland.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal is completed. It was commenced in 1770, runs through a stubborn hilly country, 127 miles in length, and connects St. George's Channel with the German Ocean. A similar project is in contemplation in the west of England, to cut a canal across and join the Bristol and English Channels.

Emigrants returned: thousands unable, though desirous to return.

About thirty returned disappointed British emigrants, were landed at Greenock on Saturday, from the *Cheerful*, Beveridge, arrived from New York. There were several weavers amongst them. Some artificers have fared better in America, such as masons, joiners, &c.: labourers, also, have found employment in the agricultural districts. The rage for emigrating has been such, that great numbers, of almost all descriptions, have found themselves, after lingering some time, penniless and still without occupation. The

seaports are full of them, anxiously seeking some opportunity or means of returning home. To shew the height to which this emigrating mania has risen, we are told, among the persons returned by this vessel, is a gamekeeper, belonging to Yorkshire, who could not believe, until he had ocular demonstration of the fact, that the Yankees had no more use for his services, than the people of Buenos Ayres had for the stoves and hearth mats which some English speculators sent out a few years ago in the infancy of our commerce with that country.

The Duke of Kent packet has arrived from Lisbon with a mail, in only four days—the shortest passage almost ever remembered.

Every one to his own:—How?

Among the events consequent upon the attack upon Algiers is the following singular occurrence:—An inhabitant of Brighton, who had been 26 years a prisoner, returned home; and it appeared, after he had been absent fifteen years, three fields in that town, of which he was the owner, had been sold, and part of the Pavilion, and some other principal houses in that place, are now built upon them; of course the absentee has laid claim to the property, and no little confusion is likely to ensue.—*From the Observer.*

Luddites to be resisted.

Nottingham, Nov. 1.—The inhabitants of the several villages in this disturbed part of the county, no longer disposed to suffer the repeated attacks and outrages of a daring banditti, have at length determined to repel force by force. For this purpose, associations have been entered into, arms procured, signals agreed upon, and measures taken, not only for defence, but for attack, pursuit, and to cut off the retreat of the depredators, and to bring them to justice. Desperate evils require desperate remedies; and as it is proposed to give large rewards to those who shall be the means of taking and securing any of the offenders, we have no doubt but a short time will put an effectual stop to these daring acts of iniquity. We forbear to say more on this subject at present.

Prospect of better times.

The valuable metals of that rich mining county (Cornwall), and which have suffered so much depreciation from the distress of the times, are likely soon to recover their former prices, from the present appearances and wants of the Continent. The re-establishment of the white lead manufactories in France, and elsewhere, will be very advantageous to some

of our best lead mines, especially to those situated towards our western ports. The Beeralstone mines, which were worked by the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are again in a way of advantageous working. In 1560, the ore raised from them contained from 70 to 200 ounces of silver in each ton.

Improvements: peculiarities.

CROMER, Nov. 3.—The estate of the late George Wyndham, Esq. in this parish, has of late been very much improved, by the old, crooked, and dilapidated fences having been thrown down, and new ones raised in straight lines, and the lands divided into small enclosures, for the accommodation of tradesmen and others who keep horses and cows. This practice of dividing farms into smaller enclosures, and letting them to a variety of tenants, is highly commendable, and beneficial to society in general.

There are two things peculiar to this place, which are worthy of notice. One is, that the sun is seen for a considerable time in the summer to rise from the sea, and to set therein on the same day; which cannot be seen at any other place in England, and only for about two or three miles at and near Cromer. The other is, that to steer due north from Cromer, there is no land between it and the ice near the Pole, and, therefore, the north wind blows directly from the Frozen Ocean, and sweeps over nothing but the sea, which perhaps renders the air, in a fine season, so bracing and salubrious.

Scalds and Burns: remedy for.

A medical writer in one of the Bath papers, in speaking of the best remedies for burns and scalds, which are to be procured instantly in most houses, states, that oil of turpentine is an excellent application, but this is not always at hand. Next to this in effect are the strongest spirits that can be procured, as æther, spirits of wine, brandy, rum, gin, &c. or, in the absence of these, vinegar. These should be applied by means of folded linen cloths to every kind of burn, and to scalds before the skin begins to rise. Soap dissolved in water is likewise a good application. In proof of the efficacy of spirits the following case is given:—At a respectable inn in the neighbourhood of Bath, a female servant, in taking a ham from the boiler, fell down, and was scalded in a dreadful manner—her neck and body being literally scarified; applications of cloths well soaked in brandy were immediately resorted to: and proved almost miraculously efficacious, so much so,

that when a surgeon, who had been sent for, arrived in about an hour after the accident happened, he said nothing could improve the appearances; he declined ordering any thing but a continuance in the same process; and in a few days the poor girl was quite recovered, and soon after, scarcely a vestige, or even appearance of the accident remained.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. C. H. Terrot, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his poem on *Hezekiah and Sennacherib*.

The Weather.

Wednesday the hills in view from the town of Kendal were capped, for the first time this season, with snow. This appearance, which may be called the first indication of the approach of winter, was seen in the north of England so early as the 4th of September, but that fall of snow was confined to Helvellyn, Skiddaw, and Ingleborough, and a few other mountains, the highest in the northern group.

The thermometer at York, on Friday Nov. 8, at noon, stood eleven degrees below the freezing point; a circumstance not remembered by the oldest inhabitant at this early period of the winter.

There was a very heavy fall of snow in Dublin on the evening of the 14th.

MARRIED lately at Deene, near Wansford, Mr. William Giddings, aged 38, to Miss Hannah Spendilo, aged 16. When the pair first appeared at the altar, the clergyman asked the young woman whether she was a christian? her answer convinced him that she had not been baptised, and therefore he refused to perform the marriage ceremony. The couple then left the church, but returned shortly afterwards with godfathers and godmothers, when the intended bride was christened and married.

Part of Lord Castlereagh's Speech at a public dinner at Belfast.

"Gentlemen, it is no longer a problem, or a speculation for curious men, what were the designs of [Buonaparte,] the ruler of the French, the enemy of liberty, and I may say, the enemy of mankind—I say it is no longer conjecture what his views were with respect to us—he has not thought it worth while to conceal them, but has declared, in his present retreat, that in war or in peace, or rather during the short truces he might permit us to enjoy, that although Europe might be at his feet, he considered he had accomplished nothing

while Great Britain remained an independent nation. I call upon you, therefore, to compare your commercial situation and resources, as they are, with what they might, and most inevitably would have been, had the Prince and his Government stooped to any other measures but such as have been adopted."

SCOTLAND.

Longevity of an Eel.

An eel which had been put into an open well, at Townend of Kilmarnock, 55 years ago, was found dead on the 23d of last month. Its length was 27 inches, and its circumference six. The well was usually emptied and cleaned once a-year, when the eel was put into a tub of water, and afterwards restored to the well. There was very little difference in its size for the last 30 years. Its death was occasioned by the well being much impregnated with lime, in consequence of the water being used for a new building in its vicinity; as the eel was observed, a day or two before its death, near the surface of the water, in a sickly condition. What its age was when put in cannot be ascertained, but it must have been considerable, as it had increased but little in size since that time.

ANECDOTE OF DR. BEN. FRANKLIN.

Dr. Franklin was once in company with Dr. Priestly, with whom he was very intimate, and with a number of other scientific men, who made up a party; they were mostly members of the Royal Society, and known to each other. The conversation turned on the progress of Arts, and on the discoveries favourable to human life, which remained to be made. Franklin regretted much that no method had yet been found out to spin *two* threads of cotton, or wool, at the same moment. Each of the company lifted up his eyes in wonder, first at the thought, itself, and secondly, at the impossibility of executing it. Franklin, however, insisted that the thing was practicable, and not only so, but would not long remain a mystery. He lived long enough not only to see his notion reduced to practice, but, to see as many as *forty* threads spun by the same motion. Had he lived till now, he would have seen a *hundred* spun, at the same instant, by a single female, with only the help of a child.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS
OF
Benevolence.

*Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SOUTHWARK FEMALE SOCIETY,
SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL MEETING,
ON MONDAY, THE 12th OF JUNE, 1816.
MRS. COLLETT, PATRONESS, IN THE
CHAIR.

Extracts.

THE objects your Society have in view are defined in your first rule "The relief of sickness and extreme want." To these your Committee constantly confine their attention. To all cases of sickness they invariably afford the most prompt assistance. In many instances your bounty has been the means of giving happiness to families, by restoring to health those on whose exertions they depended for support, as well as of affording comfort and relief to the distressed sufferers. In other cases where disease had preyed too deeply on the constitution to admit a possibility of recovery, all within the power of mortals has been done to alleviate the last sorrows of the dying; and perhaps it may not be too much to hope, that some through eternity may render thanks to God, for putting it into the hearts of his people to institute the "Southwark Female Society."

The cases of extreme want are as numerous and complicated as those of sickness. Frequently by illness or misfortune, and during the last year in particular, from a scarcity of employment, the honest and industrious, who perhaps never before had recourse to Charity, were deprived of the power of supporting their families. To many in such circumstances your Committee have had the pleasure of again restoring their independence; and enabling them to maintain themselves by their own industry: by providing either tools, or small quantities of those articles, by the manufacture or sale of which they formerly subsisted. In numerous cases where any have been found incapable of labour, a grant of fish or fruit has relieved your Society and others from any further claims. In other instances supplies of clothing, either gratuitously bestowed by your Committee, or taken by them out of pawn, have fitted individuals for respectable service. The great utility of your Society must here be obvious, especially as other Societies are generally restricted to particular modes of relief, and cannot therefore so easily con-

form to the peculiar circumstances of each case.

Your Committee will not take up much of your time in their remarks on a third class of poor, who have fallen under their notice: those who from motives of idleness or vice, choose to depend on no other resource but charity. Instances have been traced by your Committee of Families staying in one place till they had obtained all they could from the private benevolence and local Societies of its inhabitants; and when these were exhausted, removing for the sole purpose of imposing in an equal degree on some new neighbourhood. On such objects your Committee spare no pains of investigation, and on the detection of imposture they are careful to prevent the misapplication of your funds. Such cases are entered in a book kept for the purpose, that they might be recognized at any future time, should they again be recommended to your Society. Your Committee cannot but express their wish that all Societies would adopt a similar plan, and that a general communication might be established. From this much benefit would accrue to all, and the public generosity would not be so readily exposed to fraud.

As your Society has now become more extensively known, the number of cases recommended for relief has been materially greater in the last year, than in any of the former ones—two hundred and sixty-five poor Women have received caudle and other nourishment during the month of their confinement, among whom one hundred and thirty-four have had the loan of boxes of linen belonging to your Society.—Ninety sick persons have had Arrow-root from the Agent: one hundred have been gratuitously supplied with blankets or clothing: twenty have been provided with such articles as have enabled them by their own industry to provide for the future support of their families: while others have been regularly visited by your Committee, and relieved in various other ways, many of them during a period of several months. The total number of families assisted by the funds of your Society, since October 1st, 1815, is nine hundred and fifty-nine, and since the commencement of the institution two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.

In these times of unparalleled distress, when amongst the most elevated as well as the lower classes of Society, scarcely an Individual has escaped, without either personally or relatively sharing the general calamity, it becomes an imperious duty on all, whom the Providence of God has left any power of doing good, to exert it to the utmost. We know not how long

the ability may be continued to us; and when we consider how unmerited are the mercies we enjoy, we shall feel it our highest honour to be employed, however humbly, in the cause of Him, from whom every blessing descends, and who has left us an example that we might walk in his steps.

1. THAT this Society be denominated "THE SOUTHWARK FEMALE SOCIETY, for the relief of sickness and extreme want."

2. THAT the benefits of this Society be confined to the following parishes, viz. *St. Saviour's, St. Thomas's, St. George's, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and St. Mary Newington*, with liberty to extend its limits at a future period, if it be found practicable and needful.

3. That every donation of ten guineas constitute a governor for life, with the privileges of a subscriber of one guinea; and of five guineas a governor for life, with those of a subscriber of half a guinea; and that any one subscribing not less than six shillings per annum, be a member.

Resolved unanimously,

1. THAT the members of the Committee shall themselves in future distribute the clothing, instead of leaving it to the Agent.

2. THAT if any case, recommended to the Society, require relief longer than one month, a fresh recommendation must be given by the same or some other Subscriber.

3. THAT no recommendation shall be accepted, except it be in writing. That it shall contain the name and exact address of the object, and as far as possible the circumstances of the case, especially in sickness. That all recommendations be sent to the Treasurer between the hours of eight and nine in the morning: and that they be kept on a file in the Committee room.

4. THAT full power be given to the Committee to withhold relief from any cases recommended to them, which they do not consider proper objects of the Society's attention.

5. THAT a fair copy be taken of the cases of imposture from the black book, and forwarded to the Secretaries of the neighbouring Societies, for their perusal: accompanied with a request that they will give us information of any cases of a similar nature they may meet with.

6. That every Clergyman and Minister who may preach for this Society be allowed the privileges of a subscriber of one guinea.

7. THAT Wives of Clergymen and Ministers, residing within the district of this

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Society, who are Subscribers, be considered Honorary Members of the Committee.

K. JOHNSON in Account with the SOUTHWARK FEMALE SOCIETY.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's Account	4	5	1½
Interest on the Society's Stock	11	5	0
Annual Subscriptions	559	4	6
Donations	30	13	6
JAN. 18.—Sermon by Rev. W. Mann,	19	4	11
FEB. 18.—Ditto by Rev. J. Buckland,	26	7	1½
— by Rev. J. Wilcox,	32	16	9
MAR. 31.— by Bishop of Cloyne,	41	18	4
— by Rev. C. Gerard, ...	31	14	2½
APR. 30.— by Dr. Collyer, ..	6	4	8½
MAY 14.— by Mr. James, ..	11	8	2½
— by Rev. J. Abdy,	16	2	3
— by Rev. J. Faulkner,	10	1	6½
Selling out £100 of the Society's Stock	92	15	0
Balance against the Society	1	13	1½
	895	15	1½

Cr.

1815.			
OCT. 12.—By relief of Sick Objects in Bread, Meat, Coals, &c.	6	7	6½
NOV. 9.—Ditto	26	1	10½
DEC. 14.—Ditto	75	18	8½
1816.			
JAN. 11.—Ditto	88	12	2
FEB. 8.—Ditto	95	9	6½
MAR. 14.—Ditto	130	17	1½
APR. 11.—Ditto	71	19	8
MAY 6.—Ditto	51	5	10½
JUNE —Ditto	67	8	9½
Linen, Flannel, Blankets, &c.	73	13	—
Expences at Agent's, for Beer, Broth, &c.	43	12	2½
Oatmeal, Arrow Root, Sugar, &c.	15	3	9
Printing Expences, &c. ...	52	19	1
Sundry Expences	10	5	9
Purchasing £100 Bank Stock	86	0	0

£. 895 15 1½

Audited and examined, June 10th, 1816.

ELIZABETH ANN MEYMOTT,
MARTHA DUNNIN,
DEBORAH STERRY.

T

Such are the services of what is deemed of a private Society, in the city of London. We have repeatedly affirmed,—and we know the fact—that could all these works of charity be brought forward to the public eye, they would astonish most of our own natives; and certainly, that intelligent part of most foreign nations, which though it looks to Britain as to a land of Benevolence, yet looks rather to her public establishments, than to these more numerous and therefore more extensive charities. How, indeed, should foreigners know of them? They are spoken of only among friends; and those of which the Ladies are patronesses, are frequently, suspected only by Gentlemen, who are not intimately acquainted with the managers.

That this Charity, with all others may flourish notwithstanding complaints, we most devoutly wish: that the example may spread, we most earnestly desire. It is an honourable employment to meet and alleviate the miseries of human life, to check them, sometimes early and happily; to subdue them, where opportunity is afforded: and to rouse the dormant spirit to feel acknowledgments towards that Highest power, which but to name commands our reverence.

Every reader, we suppose, will feel with us, the enormous guilt of those impostors who had rather beg than work, rather live on the public than by their own hands' labour. The idea of recording and of exposing them, is all that can be realized in the case, at present, but, if descriptions of them could be circulated to other Societies, or to the public, it might prevent much laudable Beneficence from being directed into a channel so extremely unworthy.

GAMING.—COURT MARTIAL.

HORSE-GUARDS, Nov. 18.—At a General Court-martial held at Cambray, in France, on the 23d of September, 1816, and continued by adjournments to the 26th the same month, Lieutenant the Honourable Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge viz:—

"For behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character

of an officer and a gentleman, in conspiring with a certain other person, to draw in, and seduce Lord Beauchamp to game and play with them, for the purpose of gain and advantage; and that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, he Lieutenant Stanhope, (having engaged Lord Beauchamp to come to his quarters in Paris, on Sunday the 17th day of March, 1816, upon an invitation to dine with him), did, in company and in concert with such other person, draw in, seduce, and prevail upon Lord Beauchamp to play with them at a certain game at chance with cards, for very high stakes, whereby, on an account kept by them, Lieut. Stanhope and the said other person, or one of them, of the losses and gains in the course of play, he, Lieut. Stanhope, claimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp the sum of 8,000l. and upwards, and the said other person claimed to have won of Lord Beauchamp the further sum of 7,000l. and upwards.

"That in further pursuance of the said concert and conspiracy, he, Lord Beauchamp, at the same time and place, was required by Lieut. Stanhope to write and sign two several promissory notes or engagements to pay at the expiration of three years the said several sums of money so claimed to have been won by him, Lord Beauchamp, by Lord Stanhope and the other person respectively.

"That, he, Lord Beauchamp, was at that time about 16 years of age, ignorant of and unused to play, and affected by the wine he had been prevailed upon to take by the parties."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—"The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the charge exhibited against Lieutenant the Hon. Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th regiment of Light Dragoons, together with the evidence produced on either side, do find him guilty of the said charge, and do sentence him, Lieut. Stanhope, to be discharged his Majesty's service accordingly." His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; and the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charge, preferred against Lieut. the Hon. Augustus Stanhope, of the 12th Light Dragoons, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service. By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-General.

Mr. Augustus Stanhope is a young man about one and twenty. The other person is by no means a young man: his name is Twisden, a name which is sufficiently comprehensive, without any epithet, among all those with whom he has ever associated.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY,

CHAP. VII.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, May 3.

AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE BOOK.

Earl Stanhope rose, to call the attention of the House to the confused state of the statutes, and to propose a remedy for that inconvenience. The law was so vague and uncertain, as it stood at present, that no man could acquire a knowledge of it. "The late Lord Thurlow," said Earl Stanhope, "and I, had a dispute in this House about the sense of certain Statutes, and it appeared he was wrong, and I was right. It was a feather in my cap to get the better of such a man as Lord Thurlow. I went to sit on the woolsack, and Lord Thurlow said, in his peculiar tone of voice, 'I should be ashamed if I did not know common law as well as any man, but there is not a man who knows the contents of your d—d Statute Book.'" Mr. Dunning and other great lawyers had uniformly refused to answer questions of law; they generally said bring any statute, and we will expound it.—If Dunning and Lord Thurlow could not acquire a knowledge of the statutes, who could?

Lord Stanhope concluded an able speech by moving—

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the best means of arranging the statute law of the country under distinct and proper heads."

The Lord Chancellor was ready to admit, that classification, under some heads of law, would be useful. In that view he should not object to the appointment of a Select Committee; and he moved an amendment accordingly; when the motion, thus amended, was put and agreed to.

Friday, May 10.—Earl Stanhope presented the Report of the Committee appointed to consider of the best means for arranging the statutes of the country under distinct and proper heads. The Report was ordered to be read by the Clerk. It consisted of two resolutions, imparting an opinion of the Committee, that the best means of accomplishing the object, would be the appointment of an Assessor, learned in the law, to direct, and superintend the business, and that under him any number of learned and expert clerks, not exceeding twenty, should be employed to note down the titles, sections, and material heads of the said statutes, for the purpose of arranging them. The Report being agreed to by the House, his Lordship moved that a communication be made to the Com-

mons on the subject, requesting a conference with that House, on Tuesday next.—Ordered.

Bank Restriction Bill.

May, 10.—The Earl of Liverpool rose on the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Bank Restriction Bill, and observed, that he proposed the adoption of the measure in order that the Bank might be enabled to resume cash payments at a time most conducive to the public interest. Experience had proved that no time was more unfavourable to the regular circulation of coin than during the first six months after peace, because a revulsion of property was almost certain to take place. We had happily escaped the dangers that threatened us, and the fact now, on the return of peace, completely falsified the most conspicuous speculations of a Committee on the subject, which had made a long and laborious report in another place; for now specie was brought back by peace, and foreign exchange was in our favour. Still, however, it was not all at once that the Legislature should compel a recurrence to the former system. Forcing the Bank prematurely into the market, would raise the price against itself, and alter the course of Exchange against England. It was asked, what pledge was there that payments in cash would be resumed in two years? He would answer, the power of the Legislature, which alone at this moment prevented the resumption of cash payments. He disapproved of a gradual resumption; it was much more expedient to let the resumption be complete at the end of two years, and let the Bank in the mean time make preparatory arrangements for that event.

Lord Lauderdale contended, that it was the deficiency of the revenue that called for the restriction, and he defied the Noble Earl to shew, if he persevered in his system, such a state of revenue at the end of two, or of ten years, as would admit of having cash payments resumed. He had the best authority for considering the advances to Government as the real cause of the protracting the restrictions of payments in cash. In February, 1797, the advances to Government were 11,000,000*l.* which, under the impression that each payment would be resumed, were reduced to 4,000,000*l.* the reduction of 7,000,000*l.* having been applied to the purchase of specie. The Bank had advanced 3,000,000*l.* without interest, 6,000,000*l.* at 4 per cent. and 6,000,000*l.* on the security of a projected loan, which Ministers had abandoned. Now he would ask whether it was possible for the Bank, having notes to that amount, for the accommodation of Government, to pay two

thirds, or even one third, of the 40,000,000l. of its notes which were in circulation. He would assert, that unless these advances were repaid, the Bank, if it opened, would be forced to close in a fortnight. Without this, the Bank could not effectually resume in two years, or even in ten times that period. Indeed, their Lordships had on their table the solemn declaration of the Bank in 1797, that if the advances were paid back, advances in specie was perfectly easy; but if Government continued to require advances, there was no telling when cash payments could be reverted to. Let their Lordships compare the expenditure of the year with the ways and means. The former would not be less than 20,000,000l. while the ways and means fell short of 10,000,000l. Was there any probability that this deficiency would be less? The country knew why Ministers imposed no new taxes, but resorted to the Sinking Fund. It was made no secret; it was because the country could not bear more taxes. Here was the proof that the substance of the report of the Bullion Committee, so far from being falsified by facts, as the Noble Earl supposed, had been verified and illustrated by experience. There was one point more to which he would call the attention of their Lordships—the profits of the Bank, which he had calculated within the last 24 hours. The Bank had upon their bonuses a profit of 3,000,000l. upon the price of the stock, which, during the restriction, rose from 120 to 160, a profit of nearly 17,000,000l. upon the income tax, 1,000,000l. and upwards, even after the payment of the income tax upon Bank stock, the addition of which brought the whole of their profits to about 24,000,000l. upon their capital of 11,000,000l. or, in other words, about 200 per cent. Such were the profits enjoyed by individuals at the expense of the public. He should now with a view to inquiry by Parliament, and to preparatory measures by the Bank, move, as an amendment, the substitution of 1817 for 1818.

The amendment was lost without a division.

Lord LAUDERDALE then moved, That the words “and no longer” be added to the Bill, after the words 1818: which was also lost without a division.

Weights and Measures.

Friday, May 24.—Earl STANHOPE rose on the order of the day for his motion respecting weights and measures.—The question, which he had now to propose was, whether their Lordships thought it right to leave scientific persons to deliberate on

the best means of establishing a true standard for weights and measures. “If any plan of mine is adopted,” said Lord Stanhope, “it shall be of this description—it shall be a plan founded on nature, for I deprecate any other. I cannot be satisfied if the standard yard of the country is to be 108 barley corns in length; neither can I approve of admeasurement by the acorn or horse chestnut. If you were to adopt any standard so ridiculous, would not you justly excite the laughter of all nations? What would foreigners say to a barley corn standard, for a nation famous for mathematicians; the country of Newton, Hutton, Simpson, Napier, and McClaurin”? He was desirous of avoiding the inconvenience of adopting a standard suddenly. He would introduce it in the way the new style had been brought in. When the endeavour was first made to introduce the new style, and assimilate this country with others, there was no objection but one.—Several persons took it into their heads that Parliament had robbed the nation of eleven days, to make a present of the same to the Hanoverians. (*A laugh.*) The present new style had been generally adopted, but it was not generally used. The Noble Earl knew a place in England, where the old style was used at the present time. In order to bring weights and measures to a proper standard, he should propose an address to the Crown, to appoint proper persons, lawyers, and others, to consider the subject. They ought to be persons belonging to Parliament; and, in order to insure a proper communication between the Commission and Government, there should be at least three members from each House. Out of respect to the country, Scotch and Irish Peers should form a part. Among the Irish Representatives, there was one whom he considered the most proper in the kingdom to be in the commission, the Earl of Ross. Among the sixteen Peers, he selected the Earl of Aberdeen. There was one whom he should also choose as the first mathematician in Europe, Dr. Hutton. A person in the Royal Society, Dr. Wollaston, he should require, because that learned person entertained a difference of opinion on certain points, which would lead to enquiry, and produce the truth. Earl Stanhope then named, in addition to the above distinguished persons, Dr. Gregory, Colonel Mudge, of the Royal College of Woolwich, Dr. Vince, of Cambridge, Professor Playfair, and others. He concluded by moving.

“That an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting his Royal Highness would be pleased to appoint a commis-

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ation of scientific persons, for the purpose of considering how far it may be advisable to establish, with his Majesty's direction, a more uniform system of weights and measures."

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, the measure recommended was one of science, but he considered there was a variety of practical information necessary, therefore the commission should not only consist of men of science, but a number of persons with practical knowledge, persons learned in law, and others.

The motion was agreed to, *nem dis.*

House of Commons.

Marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

Monday, May 6.—Lord CASTLEREAGH, after some prefatory remarks, moved, that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to congratulate him on the happy nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. His lordship then moved a similar address to the Queen, and a congratulatory message to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, and her illustrious consort; to be presented by such members of the House as are also members of the Privy Council.—Agreed to, *nem con.*

Ways and Means.

Friday, May 10.—In a Committee for Ireland, Mr. VESSEY FITZGERALD moved the following grants:—

Charter schools	£41,000
Lunatic Asylum	28,000
Society for the distribution of books among the poor	6,000
Printing, stationery, &c. in the Secretary of State's department, in the Castle of Dublin	24,783
Copies of the statutes for public offices, and officers	2,726
Criminal prosecutions, and law expenses	25,000
Apprehending offenders	2,500
Nonconformist ministers	9,000
Farming Society	4,980
Cork Institution	2,500
Consolidation of the English and Irish Exchequers	

May 20.—Mr. V. FITZGERALD, having moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, on the 7th Article of the Act of Union, and that the several accounts which had been presented, relative to the Revenues of Ireland, should be referred to it, entered into a long comparative statement, to shew the proportions which Great Britain and Ireland respectively ought to bear in the public expenditure. He should, from the fullest sincerity of his heart, speak with the greatest respect of the Union, notwithstanding the feelings

of national pride to which he was not indifferent, and which might be a little wounded in the surrender of their legislature.—The state contemplated as the Union had arrived, and therefore the House might now act, if not upon the letter, certainly upon the spirit of the article. In the year 1810, the lamented death of Mr. Perceval prevented the introduction of a measure similar to that which he now proposed. The funded debt of Ireland was 145,813,667*l.* the unfunded debt, 2,733,276*l.*, of which 2,705,000*l.* was provided for; the charge upon it was 6,663,040*l.* and the Sinking Fund applicable to it, 2,401,521*l.* being in the proportion of one to 50 to the undecredited debt. The diminution in the consumption of British produce, arising from the distress in agriculture, and the consequent reduction of the Irish exports, amounted to the value of about 1,000,000*l.* which caused a reduction in the customs of about 100,000*l.* In the year 1698, when indeed, the trade of Ireland first commenced, the total produce of the customs was only 183,000*l.*; which, in 1748, rose to 366,000*l.*; in 1797, to 846,000*l.*; and in the year 1815, to 2,653,880*l.* thus trebling since the union the aggregate of the preceding periods, being an excess over the preceding year of 208,000*l.* accruing chiefly from wine and timber. The diminution arose solely on articles of British, not foreign produce. The import of cotton wool, and export of cotton manufacture, had more than doubled since the Union. The silk manufacture, which employed so many persons in Dublin, and furnished them the means of subsistence, was exempted from the British rates until the year 1820. The export of corn amounted to the value of 2,100,000*l.* and, he understood, that within a short period of the present year, half a million of barrels had been exported. In 1810, the excise duty amounted to 685,000*l.*; in 1811, to 885,000*l.*; in 1814, to 1,600,000*l.*; and in 1815, to 1,422,000*l.* In the Malt duty, there was an increase of 285,000*l.* within the last three years—but such an increase could not be looked to in future, in consequence of the taking off the war tax. The excise on tobacco amounted to 560,000*l.* He should now refer to the assessed taxes. The 25 per cent. on revenue produce had produced an increase from 340,000*l.* to 685,000*l.* in the year 1815, exclusive of the hearth and house tax. The lowest description of houses, which could not be rated for hearth or window tax, produced about 30,000*l.* In the net produce of the stamp duties, which amounted to 526,807*l.* a diminution would appear on the face of the account, but which arose from the separa-

tion of 220,000*l.* on excise stamps. The post office, with the casual revenue, produced 130,000*l.* which, with the several articles he had just gone through, produced a gross sum of revenue, amounting to 7,000,000*l.* and upwards, while the Sinking Fund bore a proportion of 1-50th to her whole unredeemed debt, being more favourable than the proportion of the Sinking Fund in England, which was as 1 to 62 5-6th. He should now trouble the committee very shortly on the subjects of future taxation in Ireland. The extension of the property tax to that country was now out of the question; but whatever might have been his opinion about its expediency in England, he should never agree to its extension to Ireland. It would be useless for him to attempt to conceal it from the committee, that the whole of the taxes that could be laid on Ireland, even by the extension of those in England, without any exemption, would not make up the deficiency of the revenue. He would deprecate any increase of duty on salt and coals, which were so necessary to the subsistence of the people of Ireland, and of one of which (coals) they had not an internal supply. The state of the exchange between the two countries, was most unreasonable between two members of the same United Kingdom. The first and principal means of remedying this evil, would be the assimilation of the currency of the two countries; and this measure, he thought, might be concurrent with the removal of the restriction on cash payments by the Banks of Ireland and England.—He was aware that the exchange was considered a bounty on exports, and a tax on absentees; but this was a partial good for a great and general evil. The revenue of Ireland, for the fifteen years previous to the Union, had amounted to 30,795,000*l.* and in the fifteen years subsequent to that event, had risen to 78,200,000*l.* being an increase of 48,000,000*l.* and in proportion more than that of the revenue of England. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving two resolutions, which were in substance declaratory of the opinion of the Committee, that the taxations of the two countries should be assimilated to each other, and be regulated by the proportion of their respective expenditures, subject, however, to such limitations and modifications as peculiar circumstances might require.

Sir J. NEWPORT was of opinion the consolidation should have taken place three years ago.

The resolutions were agreed to.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Nov. 28, 1816.

THAT man is but a puny statesman who contents himself with looking to the day, as it passes over him. "There will be no end to this rain, see how the atmosphere is changed," says one who has waited all the morning for an interval, in which to quit his house. Wait a little; a few hours produces sunshine, and the learned prognosticator takes advantage of the occurrence in perfect forgetfulness that he had indulged his fears at the expense of his judgment and veracity.

The statesman who is not wise for tomorrow is not wise to day. Not that he never fails in his opinions; that his hopes are not blasted; that his fears are not realized; that his best wishes refuse to obey him—

His best laid plans sometimes elude his very grasp; sometimes are thwarted by the veriest trifles. "Go my son," said Chancellor Oxenstierna of Sweden, to his child, departing for a public Congress, where, for the first time, he represented his sovereign—"go and see, with how little Wisdom and Prudence States are governed." Who does not recollect the wondrous dependent on a game of cards, a kingdom, or intelligence strongly affecting a kingdom, won or lost by the turn up of an ace.

But, in general, prudence and steadiness will accomplish their purposes. There are men so violent that they drive all before them: but who confides in them? there are others more subtle but more sedate.

To which of these divisions the gentlemen who affect to call the poor and distress among us to discussions, in which speeches are made, and sentiments vented, the very reverse of discussions, we do not know. The number collected mars all hope of information; and these we must leave to be dealt with, as the strong arm of Public Establishments determine.

There are other assemblies in which the rational and considerate powers of the Public are displayed to great advantage. Many truths are freely proposed; many facts are gradually elicited; the mind receives intelligence as well as conviction, and the result is not Benevolence—for that was prior—but directions for the guidance of Benevolence in a right channel.

Such is the state of things at home. Parliament is appointed to meet at the end of January; which we take as an indication of the hopes of the Ministry that the Christmas quarter will allow of a favourable report, and that the whole year taken

together, will not prove so excessively deficient as some have anticipated and reported.

There are many things to be determined on in the ensuing Session of Parliament, of "great pith and moment." They will be strongly debated. They will be decided, perhaps, by small majorities. They will demand talents; and more than talents, knowledge and skill.

It is a satisfaction, though of the gloomy cast, that all the world is as discontented as the most discontented among us? The people feel their distresses; and like pettish children, beat the first post they come near. They now discover that they have vested their capitals in manufactures foreign from the nature of their country: that they enjoy no special privilege by nature, or by convention, and therefore, when they come to struggle against a power they never before could estimate, they know not how to sustain the shock. They exclaim, whether right or wrong; and if they cannot blame and punish, they can asperse and execrate.

France has found her calculations fail her. It is not wonderful; for whether her ministers ever made a calculation before may be doubted; and certainly, they could have no intimate and accurate knowledge of the powers, or the actual state of a Country, to which they were strangers but yesterday. If they continue to adhere to the old system they will be still more and more deceived. The greatest enemy of France at this moment is deception. Trick, finesse, chicane *tours de politique* should be the dread of every honest Frenchman.

Spain is lost in brilliances and Bullfights. We do not understand her politics; and believe them to be disordered from the attempt at rendering them subtle, refined, extremely sagacious. We have but a poor opinion of them.

Austria, too, has her marriage: the Emperor has ventured on a third wife, hence balls, diversions, gaities, and what not?

Prussia looks gravely on at present and calmly puts forward her finances carefully: a representative Government was expected, by this time, but the machinery is not yet in order.

If we look further, America, anticipates Golden Days: South America, or rather the dominions of the insurgents is the prey of anarchy. Portugal is at peace; but whispers are abroad on which hang doubts and fears.

The British power in the East Indies comprizes territories so vast, that scarcely

can the utmost vigilance maintain their tranquillity.

To what region has not the late winterly summer done mischief? The British ports are open for corn: the French give bounties for corn: every country near us has suffered severely. May our measures taken for relief be crowned with success!

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Nov. 20, 1816.

THE request for COTTONS for exportation is on the increase. The holders do not seem anxious to effect sales, and will not sell at a depression, they expect more than the buyers are willing to give. The imports into Great Britain during October, were 20,000 bags, being 6000 less than in October last year. Arrivals of East India Cotton are very considerable, about 4000 bales. The buyers deal sparingly, waiting for the arrival of the new crop.—Prices at Liverpool, Boweds, 17d. to 18d. middling to fine, *a* 19d. fair to good, a few at 19½d.—Orleans, 17½d. to 18d. ordinary to fair, *a* 20½d. good fair, and very good—Sea Islands, 25d. fair to 28½d. very fine—Pernams, 23½d. to 24½d. very good—Marrahams, 22d. *a* 22½d.—Bahias, 22d. to fine *a* 23d.—Demararas, 20½d. to 22½d.—Surats, 16d. to 17d.—Bengals, 15d.—Carthagenas, 18d.

SUGARS depend entirely on the prices of Corn. The holders watch with anxiety the prices in Mark-lane: as soon as the intelligence arrived that distillation from grain would still be continued in Ireland, the prices of Muscovades dropped 6d. to 1s.—but the holders in general would not submit to any depression. The late rapid rise of the Corn Market has advanced the price of all kinds almost daily. The demand is very extensive; a great deal of business is doing. The wholesale grocers and refiners are very considerable purchasers in the anticipation of a rise, but the greatest demand is for the purpose of holding on speculation: probably no less than 12,000 hhds. changed hands on this account, in one week. The purchasers of refined goods are very anxious to effect extensive contracts at near the present rates, for the spring shipments, but the refiners decline, expecting to realize a considerable advance: great quantities are taken for immediate shipment, and higher prices reported: the refiners are asking still higher rates, but they are not yet acceded to: any increase either for shipping or home demand, would materially advance the cur-

Scarcity in the present state of the market, as it is without adequate supplies of refined goods. Foreign Sugars are held for higher prices: Molasses advanced.

RUMS are in great demand at improving prices. The quantity held on speculation is very extensive, and by capitalists who can retain it from the market without any inconvenience: this speculation is not wholly dependant on the distillation, as it is in great demand for export on account of the dearthness of French Brandies: it is even rumoured that it will probably be admitted in France on account of the great failure of the vintage in that country. French houses here are busily enquiring for this article.

BRANDY is rapidly improving on account of the causes stated above: a great rise in price is stated in letters from France, which has produced corresponding effects here.

GENEVA follows Rum and Brandy in their advance.

COFFEE is going off very freely. The East India Company gave notice, that upon all the Coffee sold at the sale of Monday 11th November, the buyer or exporting merchant, will be entitled to a drawback of 5s. per cwt. on the exportation thereof, if within the time limited by law, and with the requisite formalities.

INDIGO has rather declined. The last sale at the India house, consisted of 9,420 chests, about one third was taken in for the proprietors: fine 8d. to 14d. under last sale. middling 6d.:—inferior 3.

FRUIT is arriving in large quantities, and the prices declining, except CURRANTS, which are scarce, in request, and advancing.

RICE is in great and extensive demand, particularly Carolina. The prices improve in proportion to the prices of grain. For Carolina in bond, 42s. asked.

TIMBER is now recovering rapidly from the long and severe depression which it has suffered. The stock in hand is said to be very trivial, and the importations, both from the North of Europe, and from British America, are very short.

TOBACCO is in languid demand, and a shade lower: the Continental prices are under ours; this precludes export: the dealers only buy for their immediate wants. New Tobacco is now at market, the quality is good.

OILS.—Fish and Seal, rather advancing. Seed oils rapidly following the advance of the seeds.

EXCHANGES having of late greatly fluctuated, have produced corresponding effects on our exterior commercial relations. The fall produced very great export orders; they are again getting up.

BULLION.—Foreign gold, *Sl.* 18s. 6d. New dollars, *As.* 10d. Standard silver, *As.* 11½d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Radnorshire, Nov. 16th.—“In the warmer situations of this county, the grain generally has been brought in, though considerably damaged by the continual rains; that which has been got in in the best way, is small and defective in quality. It is a melancholy fact, that upon a calculation made by those most capable of judging, three-fourths of the grain reared in this county is now rotting upon the ground, and covered with snow. In the northern parts of the county, not a farmer has carried a handful of grain of any description. The past harvest has altogether failed.”

We give the above distressing account in the words of our respectable correspondent: but cannot insert it without adding, that our accounts from the eastern and southern districts of the kingdom, are of a far more cheering description.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, Oct. 15.
Hefford S. Southwam, York, bookseller.
Smith D. R. Lad lane, hosier.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.
Chambers T. Cranswick, York, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.
Annett R. Fence, Northumberland, agent. *Sols.* Burn and Co. America-square.
Arundell G. Totnes, Devon, common brewer.
Sol. Jones, Southampton-buildings.
Bowman R. Liverpool, sail maker. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
Chapman J. Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant. *Sols.* Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.
Carne H. Austin friars, insurance broker. *Sol.* Woodhouse, Temple.
Dormand G. North Shields, Northumberland, grocer. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.
Dyson E. Old Change, London, innkeeper. *Sol.* West, New Bowwell-court.
Green E. Darford, Kent, linen draper. *Sols.* Pukett and Co. Temple.
Greay B. J. Sandwich, Kent, tailor. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.
Johnson J. late of the East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant. *Sols.* Crowdie and Co. Old Jewry.
Lomas R. Bishop Monckton, York, paper manufacturer. *Sol.* Gadam, Earl-street, Black-friars.
Matthews W. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

Morton R. Lucas-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. *Sol.* Fitzgerald, Lawrence Pountney-hill.

Merryweather J. Sheffield, York, broker. *Sol.* Blakelock, Sergeant's Inn.

Parkinson T. and R. Parkinson, Preston, Lancaster, builders. *Sols.* Dixon and Co. Preston.

Richardson J. Liverpool, ship broker. *Sol.* Makinson Temple.

Stoever J. Eagle-yard, Ratcliffe-highway, sugar refiner. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.

West F. Little Birchall, Stafford, lead smelter. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Wallis J. Leicester, grocer. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 5.

J. Eyres, Nantwich, Chester, victualler. H. Downer, Fleet-street, London, ironmonger. W. Taylor, Nantwich, Chester, carrier. S. Lynnell, Chatham, Kent, tea dealer. R. Ellison, late of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger. W. Colten, late of Harwich, Essex, farmer. J. Tarmenau, Liverpool, lamp manufacturer. J. How, Brentford, Middlesex, victualler. G. Tunbridge and J. Smith, Lower Shadwell, coal merchants. J. S. Debenne, North Walsham, Norfolk, grocer. J. Fearn, late of Kingston upon Hull, but now of Sealcoats, York, merchant. J. Higgs, Bath, wine merchant. T. Blackhurst, Lea, Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Oct. 19.
Story T. South Rlyth, Northumberland, master mariner.

BANKRUPTCY.

Ansell W. Wantage, Berks, tanner. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Bodill T. R. Bodill, and J. Bodill, Nottingham, hat manufacturers. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Burn A. Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, ship builder. *Sol.* Blakison, Synnott's Inn.

Bird J. Church-street, Bethnal Green, baker. *Sol.* Argill, Whitechapel-road.

Cordingley J. and F. Brown, late of Lawrence-lane, London, warehousemen. *Sol.* Cartwright, Bread-street.

Cecil J. T. Dennison, J. Benson, and M. Dennison, Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Collison J. Chorley, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Grinstead C. and J. Lanham, Horsham, Sussex, bankers. *Sol.* Stedman, Horsham.

Gillingham H. jun. Corfe Castle, Dorset, grocer. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Hudson J. Oxford-street, Middlesex, tobacconist. *Sol.* Hughes, Clifford's Inn.

Joyce R. and T. Joyce, Twycross, Leicester, innkeepers. *Sols.* Burgoyne and Co. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

Lee A. Wakefield, York, saddler. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle-street.

Luke J. Exeter, ironmonger. *Sol.* Pidsley, Exeter.

Massey W. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Morton T. Flixton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Morris J. late of Manchester, hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Pearse C. Wellington, Somerset, druggist. *Sol.* Luxmore, Red Lion-square.

Parriah E. Beckington, Somersetshire, dyer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.

Rose W. J. Bishopsgate-street, silk mercer. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square.

Sutton W. Woolwich, Kent, baker. *Sols.* Brace and Co. Surrey-street, Strand.

Scaife R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Thompson S. Newcastle upon Tyne, money scrivener. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Todhunter J. London, merchant. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 9.

D. Wood, Egremont, Cumberland, innkeeper. J. Murray, Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer.

G. North, Brecknock, carrier. S. Ogden, Keighley, York, money scrivener. W. Sharples and J. Daulby, Liverpool, merchants. L. Frost, Marcheseld, Chester, and J. Ashton and M. Ashton, Lymm, Cheshire, merchants. T. Gordon, Lounmoger's-lane, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Oct. 22.
Carling P. late of Union street, Middlesex, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

Barber E. Yarmouth, Norfolk, dealer in perfumery. *Sol.* Hindmarsh, Crescent, Cripplegate, London.

Boothman W. late of Colne, Lancaster, hawker. *Sol.* Norris, John-street, Bedford Row.

Boorn M. Balney, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Hudson T. Mark-lane, London, maltster. *Sol.* Church, Paternoster-row, Bishopsgate-street.

Harding T. Pontmordais, Glamorgan, linen draper. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

James B. and T. Robinson, Lawrence-lane, London, warehousemen. *Sols.* Thompson and Co. Copthall court.

Lever J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Mansel E. Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square, coach maker. *Sol.* Chevley, Great Pallene-street, Golden-square.

Madden R. Newington, Surrey, victualler. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Ogden J. Manchester, draper. *Sol.* Ellis Chancery-lane.

Ritchie A. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Rippon R. Liverpool, agent broker. *Sols.* Forrester and Co. Liverpool.

Rainsford C. East Hamney, Berks, melman. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Rose H. Greenwich, Kent, builder. *Sol.* Hodgson, Bucklersbury.

Thompson J. the elder, and J. Thompson the younger, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 12.

J. Milner and V. Chaplin, Ironmonger-lane, London, merchants. A. S. Roberts, Leeds, York, spuster, flax spinner. J. Tattersall, Wotton under edge, Gloucester, clothier. J. Clark, Repton, Derby, dealer and chapman. J. Landale, Manchester, merchant. J. Gillman, Hammersmith, innkeeper. H. Bart, Portsmouth, navy agent. T. Sindry, Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, baker.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, Oct. 25.

Besley W. jun. and B. Besley, Tiverton, Devonshire, merchants.

Baws J. and L. Breyer, Blue Anchor-yard, Rosemary-lane, sugar refiners.

BANKRUPTS.

Gernon W. and A. B. Goujon, Langbourn-Chambers, Fenchurch-street, merchants. *Sols.* Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Hounsell A. Barton Bradstock, and J. Hounsell, Bridport, Dorsetshire, rope makers. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.

Holt H. Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, tavern keeper. *Sol.* Patten, Hatton Garden.

Hatchard H. W. Richmond-buildings, Soho, book binder. *Sol.* Shuter, Milbank-street, Westminster.

Johnstone J. Queen street, Cheapside, glazier. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk street

Lewis W. Pontypool, Monmouth, glazier. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Morgan M. Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.

Mills J. Tovil, Kent, seed crusher. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury-square

Macnair A. Queen-street, Golden-square, book binder. *Sol.* Gubb, Union-row.

Pugsley G. Lower-road, Islington, floor cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Coote, Austin-frirs.

Phillips L. and J. Phillips, High Holborn, glass merchants. *Sol.* Charter, Cocke's-court, Carey street.

Taylor B. and W. Taylor, Fleet-street, linen drapers. *Sol.* Mason, Gray's Inn.

Wohlensberg J. St. Catherine-street, biscuit baker. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Walter A. and J. Stokes, Bishopwood and Lydbrook Works, Gloucester, and Walford, Hereford, iron masters. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 16.

J. Storr, Orestwick, Holderness, and R. C. Young, Seacroft, York, merchants. *E.* Williams, Plymouth Dock, iron founder. *A.* Smith, Bedford, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer.

S. Barrowclough, North Bierley, York, shopkeeper. *T.* Hart, Stow Market, Suffolk, corn merchant. *J.* Peet, Horwich, Lancaster, calico printer. *R.* Ontridge, Newport, iron founder. *M.* Corgan, Chipping Norton, Oxford, banker. *J.* Lawson, Sheffield, mercer.

W. Small, Taunton, Somerset, vintner. *J.* Penn, Chesham, Monmouth, merchant. *G.* Pope, Aston Tirrold, Berks, farmer. *G.* Bulivant, Manchester, calenderer. *W.* Buchanan, St James's, merchant. *H.* Staynes, Amptkhill, Bedford, grocer. *W.* Coleman, Chart next Sutton Valence, Kent, dealer. *E.* Beals, Hart-street, Covent Garden, victualler.

BANKRUPTS, Oct. 29.

Appleton J. Arnsley, Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Tottier and Co. Leeds.

Bailey B. Beddington Corner, Surrey, calico printer. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk-street.

Campbell P. Liverpool, draper. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple

Doudney W. W. and G. Tanner, High-street,

Southwark, cheesemongers. *Sol.* Lindsay, St. Thomas-street, Southwark.

Heggerty J. Bryanstone-street, St. Mary-le-bone, dealer in lace. *Sol.* Saunders, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Law T. Birmingham, die sinker. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Monkhouse J. W. Liverpool, iron merchant. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Murch W. Totnes, Devon, builder. *Sol.* Tannat, Totnes.

Metham W. Hinckley, Leicester, pig jobber. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's Inn.

Proud J. Bilston, Stafford, bookseller. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Price H. Dolgelly, Merioneth, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

Pattinson T. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's court.

Rebbeck J. Devizes, Wilts, snuff manufacturer. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

Roberts W. Manchester, corn factor. *Sols.* Brundett and Co. Temple.

Stone I. Southtown, Suffolk, ship builder. *Sol.* Peacock, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Webster F. St. Anstel, Cornwall, linen draper. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 19.

E. Bellis, Stapley, Chester, cheese factor. *E.* Bellis, Nantwich, Chester, woollen draper.

G. Coltman, Stourbridge, Worcester, grocer. *R.* Harwood, Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer.

T. Whellier, Exeter, spirit merchant. *J.* Gregory, late of Manchester, but now of Liverpool, cotton merchant. *C.* Hall, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, cabinet maker. *J.* Meteyard, Liverpool, cooper. *F.* Wyatt, Plymouth, grocer. *W.* Gumm, Gloucester, stationer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Nov. 2.

Lark H. and J. Woodhead, Essex-street, Strand, navy agents.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Edmundson R. and R. Liverpool, upholsterers. *Samuel A.* Liverpool, silversmith.

Thompson T. and W. Swift, Little Bolton, Lancaster, iron founders.

BANKRUPTS.

Burgess F. Leicester, hosier. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.

Barlow T. sen. East Retford, Nottingham, innkeeper. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Collman L. and J. Lambert, Old Bethlem, merchants. *Sols.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Delahoy J. Depford, printer. *Sol.* Willey, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

Dixon J. J. Maddock, and J. Maddox, Liverpool, soap boilers. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Griffin J. Little Ryder-street, St. James's, milliner. *Sols.* Pownall and Co. Cophall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Green B. Oldfield-lane, Lancaster, victualler. *Sols.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.

Hughes J. and C. Outhwaite, St. Paul's Church-yard, upholsterers. *Sol.* Niblett, Bread-street.

Hampton J. Longdon, Worcester, merchant. *Sol.* Dimes, Friday-street.

Hayes M. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings, Cuncery-lane.

Jeffery J. Tonbridge, Kent, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Love C. Old Broad-street, jeweller. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Millers C. M. Liverpool, milliner. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.
 McCarthy C. Long-lane, Bermondsey, skinner. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Gracechurch-street.
 Newnam J. Portsmouth, Sussex, common brewer. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.
 Phelan R. Bath, grocer. *Sol.* Barfoot, Temple.
 Phillips D. T. Wray, and H. Baker, York, merchants. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion-square.
 Storey T. Leeds, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Tottie and Co. Poultry.
 Shepherd W. Great Bedwin, Wilts, victualler. *Sols.* Ashmore and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
 Stanley W. Warwick, liquor merchant. *Sol.* Thomas, Hind-court, Fleet-street.
 Wohlenberg J. St. Catherine-street, Middlesex, biscuit baker. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Wilkinson W. Kingley, York, cotton piece manufacturer. *Sol.* Beverley, Staple Inn.
 Williams J. Bristol, timber merchant. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 23.

W. Grant, Oxford-street, upholsterer. *G.* Taylor, Bishop Wearmouth, coal fitter. *T.* Watts, White's-yard, White Cross-street, carpenter. *S.* Taylor, Oxendon-street, merchant.
 R. Turk, Fleet-street, ironmonger. *J.* and *J.* Bull, Red Lion-court, Watling-street, merchants. *R.* Howarth, Salford, butcher. *T.* King, Leicester, grocer. *W.* and *T.* Worts, Great Yarmouth, cornfactors. *S.* Walker, Mark-lane, merchant. *S.* Stephens, Bruton-street, milliner. *D.* Richards, Jewin-street, woollen draper. *J.* Pearce, Exeter, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Nov. 5.

Wilson J. Brompton, York, linen manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Brookes J. late of Bellingden, Buckingham, dealer.

Lange W. J. Broad-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS

Bristow G. Golden-square, Middlesex, ware house-man. *So.* Cuppage, Throgmorton street.

Cammack W. Whitechapel-road, victualler. *Sol.* Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.

Checketts J. Weyfield, Warwick, lime burner. *Sols.* Lane and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill.

Chilton T. Hadleigh, Suffolk, common brewer. *Sol.* Evans, Harton Garden.

Carbutt J. Manchester, calico printer. *Sols.* Hard and Co. Temple.

Dixon S. Portsea, tailor. *Sol.* Towers, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

Fletcher J. and J. Fletcher, Liverpool, ship chandlers. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Liverpool.

Grainger T. Bristol, broker. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.

Goulden C. Dilham, Norfolk, miller. *Sol.* Tilbury, Falcon-street, Falcon-square.

Gay F. Wellington Terrace, Somerset, mariner. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Gurr H. Dane Hill, Sussex, lime burner. *Sols.* Crose and Co. Hatfield-street, Blackfriars-road.

Hamby J. Bath, oilman. *Sol.* Harman, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.

Joseph J. Pancras-lane, London, warehouseman. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Kirkman J. High-street, Middlesex, brewer. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.

Lukey P. Fowey, Cornwall, grocer. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn.

Martin T. and S. Hopkins, Bristol, linen drapers. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Moorhouse G. Doncaster, York, grocer. *Sol.* Edis, Abchurch-lane.

Nutt R. Stalbridge, Dorset, saddler. *Sol.* Wilingham, Gre. Mary le-bone-street.

Orwin W. Carlisle, Cumberland, upholsterer. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Oswell W. and P. Selby, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and of St. Petersburg, Russia, merchants. *Sols.* Gregsons and Co. Angel-court.

Prentiss J. Charter House-lane, Middlesex, watch maker. *Sol.* Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Rodgers C. Melton Mowbray, Leicester, grocer. *Sols.* Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.

Rowntree G. Stockton, Durham, draper. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Ratcliff R. Mowhensall, Stafford, miller. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane.

Rasbe D. R. Hampton Court, Middlesex, tailor. *Sol.* Deykes, Thavies Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 26.

B. Hewitt, E. Bowman, and J. E. Bowman, Nantwich, Cheshire, bankers. *J.* Brewer, Burcomb, Wilts, clothier. *J.* Thorp, jun. Manches er, druggist. *F. C. A. L.* Sandwell, Bristol, merchant. *J.* Wood, Great Yarmouth, victualler. *F. J.* Humble, Liverpool, shipwright. *W.* Brown, Liverpool, merchant. *E.* Robson, Morpeth, Northumberland, saddler.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 9.

Alexander T. Fishbury-square, mariner. *Sol.* Paterson, Broad-street.

Andrew C. Princes-street, Lombury, bill broker. *Sol.* Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Bessell C. Bristol, coach master. *Sol.* King, Serjeants Inn.

Bennett R. Platt, Wrotham, Kent, lime burner. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. Southwark.

Barnes W. Graysonthen, Cumberland, cordwainer. *Sol.* Falcon, Temple.

Bilby J. Notting-ham, lace manufacturer. *Sols.* Hard and Co. Temple.

Boulton S. Mining-lane, broker. *Sol.* Abbott, Mark-lane.

Colebeck T. Westhouse, Yorkshire; *W.* Ellis, Castlefield; *J.* Wilks, sen. Burley; *W.* Holdsworth, Bradford; and *J.* Holdsworth, Morley, Hax spinners. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.

Corpe I. Sun-street, Bishopsgate, saddler. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton-street.

Clark E. Spanning-buildings, St. Pancras, cow keeper. *Sol.* Bartlett, Bartholomew Close.

Fisher J. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, banker. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little-Friday-street.

Greetham C. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Avison and Co. Liverpool.

Griffiths W. jun. Hereford, mercer. *Sol.* Bach, Furnival's Inn.

Horne C. Corbetts Tay, Essex, rectifier. *Sol.* Martin, Upper Thames-street.

Hall W. Leeds, Yorkshire, hatter. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Grays Inn.

Holme J. and J. Holmes, Carlisle, Cumberland, common carrier. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.

Jones W. Oswestry, Salop, tanner. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincolns Inn.
 Jones C. Oswestry, tanner. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincolns Inn.
 Lyne G. and A. Donaldson, Cecil-street, Strand, tailors. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.
 Lowe J. Birmingham, bookseller. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnivals Inn.
 Thomas J. Oswestry, Salop, mercer. *Sol.* Jones, Oswestry.
 Thompson W. jun. Wakefield, York, grocer. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.
 Vandersteen W. and J. C. Daycock, Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, silk manufacturers. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Waddilove J. London Terrace, Hackney-road, stone mason. *Sol.* Eyles, Castle-street, Houndsditch.
 Wainwright J. Leeds, manufacturer. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.
 Windey M. Bath, wine merchant. *Sols.* Sandy and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.
 Young J. Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, dealer. *Sols.* Wilson and Co. Lincolns Inn-fields.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 30.

H. Young, jun. Enfield, dealer. E. Hunt, Liverpool, merchant. W. Wouller, Eiland, Yorkshire, corn merchant. A. Lowe, Berkley-street, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. R. Pock, Redbournberry, Hertfordshire, miller. J. Slack, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. G. Slow, Manchester, manufacturer. J. Pollitt, Manchester, grocer. J. Gibbs, Ledbury, Herefordshire, linen draper. J. Oliver Sutton Saint Mary, Lincolnshire, miller. G. Govey, Blackwall, boat builder. J. Ward, jun. Bermondsey, flour factor. T. K. Yates, P. Kilgour, and J. Yates, Manchester, calico printers. E. E. Hudson, Manchester, cotton spinner. E. W. Jennings, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper. W. Simpson, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant. R. France, Manchester, calendarer. W. Gammon, N. Benjamin, and J. Berthon, Austin-frars, merchants. J. Montgomery and J. Brereton, Liverpool, merchants. J. Woodward, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, fishmonger. R. H. Gray, Black Raven-court, Seething-line, wine merchant. W. Snow, Grea Yarmouth, Norfolk, vintner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Nov. 12.

Fox J. Birmingham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

Alderson W. Sunderland near the Sea, currier. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.
 Alderson H. Sunderland near the Sea, mercer. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symonds Inn.
 Brattle W. Ryarsh, Kent, farmer. *Sols.* Brace and Co. Surrey-street, Strand.
 Birley W. jun. Longton, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Brown J. Bassaleg, Monmouth, iron manufacturer. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court.
 Cranstone W. Hull, linen draper. *Sol.* Edge, Manchester.
 Clayton E. Rathbone-place, Middlesex, tailor. *Sol.* Hughes, Cliffords Inn.
 Dunkin J. Aldersgate-street, tallow chandler. *Sols.* Evi't and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.
 Dean T. Sunderland near the Sea, sail maker. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.
 Earnshy W. Bristol, baker. *Sol.* King, Sergeants Inn.
 Eld T. Houghton, Stafford, tanner. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincolns Inn.

Elliott E. jun. Masbrough, York, iron founder. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Glover D. and J. Glover, Leeds, woolstaplers. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Grays Inn.
 Goodall T. Pershore, Worcester, skinner. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Garrett R. Speenhamland, Berks, saddler. *Sols.* Aldridge and Co. Lincolns Inn.
 Griffiths R. Pool, Montgomery, banker. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Gennie A. J. S. Glennie, and W. Fry, New Broad-street, merchants. *Sols.* Druce and Co. Billiter-square.
 Haw W. Bristol, plane maker. *Sols.* Pool and Co. Grays Inn.
 Hood J. and A. Hood, Great Marlow, Bucks, grocers. *Sols.* Austice and Co. Temple.
 Holmes W. North Shields, Northumberland, master mariner. *Sols.* Mitchel and Co. Tower-street.
 Jackson S. Back-lane, Middlesex, rope maker. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Lucas H. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Mummery M. and G. Mummery, Margate, coach masters. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Meliss G. Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.
 Mackintosh E. Haymarket, Middlesex, army accoutrement maker. *Sols.* Pitches and Co. Swithins-lane.
 Roberts S. Bowbridge, Gloucester, barge owner. *Sol.* King, Sergeants Inn.
 Storrs J. Doncaster, York, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Grays Inn.
 Saunders J. Ridgway Cross, Hereford, grocer. *Sol.* Lowndes, Red Lion-square.
 Thomas W. Little Marcle, Hereford, farmer. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincolns Inn.
 Tindle I. Minories, linen draper. *Sol.* Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
 Tongue R. Arnold, Nottingham, innkeeper. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.
 Tallents F. Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottingham, grocer. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.
 Wilson R. Manchester, innkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 3.

W. Browning, St. Mary Axe, London, wine merchant. R. Smith, Birmingham, water gilder. E. Wilford, Boston, Lincoln, merchant. J. Falsh w, Wakefield, York, grocer. J. Hopwood, H. aron Norris, Lancaster, cotton spinner. W. Harris and J. Dickinson, Maryport, Cumberland, sail cloth manufacturers. J. Barnard, late of Boston and Skirbeck Quarter, Lincoln, banker. T. Dunn, Durham, merchant. J. Vickers, Langham Marsh, Carmarthen, farmer. W. Chandler, Birmingham, grocer. E. S. Cotterell, Manchester, calico printer. R. B. Fisher, Southampton-place, New-road, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Nov. 15.

Shield J. Buccabank, Cumberland, dyer.

BANKRUPTS.

Attwood T. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden tailor. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.
 Allsop R. Louth, Lincolnshire, draper. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Boyes J. sen. Kingston upon Hull, sugar baker. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Barlett's-buildings, Holborn.
 Barnes J. Liverpool, tailor. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Clayton R. Leeds, cloth merchant. *Sol.* Sykes, New Inn.

Carr J. Coventry, shag manufacturer. *Sol.* Woodcocks and Co. Coventry.

Chick R. Molyneux-street, Bryanston-square, linen draper. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. Ne Inn.

Colbeck T. W. Ellis, and J. Wilks, sen. West-house, Yorkshire, flax spinners. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Convinn J. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, china dealer. *Sol.* King, Serjeants Inn.

Cuddihy P. London, merchant. *Sols.* Young and Co. Poultry.

Hard W. B. Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, innkeeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Eglinton T. Newgate-street, woollen draper. *Sols.* Highdon and Co. London-wall.

Elias E. Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, merchant. *Sol.* Church, Paternoster-row, Bishopsgate-street.

Field J. Gresham, Norfolk, carpenter. *Sols.* Windus and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Haigh A. Halifax, Yorkshire, hosier. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Grays Inn.

Harding G. Ilfracombe, Devonshire, draper. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Grays Inn.

Jones D. E. Chester, liquor merchant. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Kerr W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant. *Sols.* White and Co. Tokenhouse-yard.

Lee J. S. South Crescent, Tottenham court-road, merchant. *Sols.* Jones and Co. York-street, Covent Garden.

Lester T. Hatton Garden, silver plater. *Sol.* Robinson, Half-moon-street.

Levick T. Ordsale, Nottinghamshire, maltster. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Madgwick R. Portsmouth, boot maker. *Sol.* Shelton, Sessions House.

Martin F. Throgmorton-street, stock broker. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Mallinson A. and J. Huddersfield, woolstaplers. *Sols.* Preston and Co. Brunswick-square.

Noel J. J. L. Queen-street, Cheapside, wine merchant. *Sol.* Reilly, Clements Inn.

Peyton J. Christchurch, Southampton, draper. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

Parker T. Chorley, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. *Sol.* Meldrover, Grays Inn.

Pearson G. Leadenhall-street, tailor. *Sols.* Mitchell and Co. Fowkes-buildings.

Porritt I. Minorities, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. Southwark.

Perkins J. Reading, Berkshire, haberdasher. *Sol.* Cole, Cateaton-street.

Pickering J. Hatton-wall, oilman. *Sol.* Smith, Hatton Garden.

Smith J. Huddersfield, cooper. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Smith T. Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire, wool merchant. *Sols.* Fladgate and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Taylor J. Heath Charnock, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Thomas S. Handall-abbey, Yorkshire, cattle jobber. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Grays Inn.

Williams J. Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer. *Sol.* Bogue, Clements Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 7.

W. Tucker, J. Fenton, and G. Machon, Sheffield, silver platers. C. Worley, Woodyats, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. W. Wood, Hanley,

Staffordshire, victualler. S. Braddock, Stafford, grocer. T. Milburn, Hammond's-court, Mincing-lane, wine broker. W. R. Stokes, Lich-bury, banker. C. V. Colwell, Great Russell-street, linen draper. J. Jenkins and T. Patsons, Piccadilly, breeches makers. D. Mitchell, Grange-road, Bermondsey, tanner. T. Jones, Dudley, iron manufacturer. N. Ediss, Portsea, victualler. J. Hubson, High Wycomb, linen draper. T. Edbrooke, Allcombe, Somersetshire, tanner. R. and J. Harding, Trowbridge, clothiers. W. Kidd, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 19.

Bentham J. Straw Paddock, York, dealer. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.

Boyes F. G. Anlaby, Kingston upon Hull, sugar baker. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Biss J. Bristol, tailor. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Cuthbert J. and M. Clarke, jun. Colchester-street, London, wine merchants. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch-street.

Danah R. Windley, Derby, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Essenhugh J. Dartford, Kent, innkeeper. *Sol.* Reid, Mark-lane.

Flower T. and J. Mainwaring, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, jewellers. *Sols.* Jennings and Co. Carey street.

Fraser J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Greenwood F. Upper King street, Bloom bury, jeweller. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's court, Old Broad street.

Green J. Norwich, hosier. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Grierson S. Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen draper. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Hodgkin C. City Chambers, London, merchant. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.

Johnson J. Newcastle upon Tyne, porter merchant. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Lloyd R. Shadwell, salesman. *Sol.* Hutchinson, Crown court.

Levy A. Commercial Chambers, Minorities, scrivener. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street.

Munton J. Red Cross-street, baker. *Sol.* Swan, Basinghall street.

M'Rae P. St. Martin's street, Leicester square, tailor. *Sol.* Hamilton, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.

Pigg R. Norwich, grocer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Payne A. T. Loxley, York, dealer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.

Stuart J. Bishopsgate street, saddler. *Sols.* Pitches and Co. Swithin's lane.

Trevor J. and J. Richards, Whitchurch, Salop, bankers. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Timewell J. Finghead, Somerset, flour merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Webber H. Bristol, merchant. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton buildings.

Waters M. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, broker. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 10.

M. H. Botibol, Wood street, Cheapside, ostrich feather manufacturer. H. Wright, New street, Brunswick-square, merchant. T. Bell, Scalcoates, York, merchant. J. H. Wilson, Manchester, silk manufacturer.

PRICES CURRENT, Nov. 20, 1816.

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Nov. 20.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	15	0	to	2	16	0
Ditto pearl	3	12	0		3	16	0
Barilla	1	2	0		1	11	6
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	9		0	8	0
Camphire, refined . . lb.	0	5	0		0	5	2
Ditto non-refined . . cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	11	0		1	13	0
Ditto, East-India . . .	0	3	10		0	4	4
Coffee, fine bond . . . cwt.	4	11	0		4	19	0
Ditto ordinary	2	18	0		3	2	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb	0	1	10		0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	5		0	1	8
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	4		0	1	6
Ditto East-India . . .	0	0	0		0	0	0
Currants, Zant . . . cwt.	5	0	0		5	2	0
Elephants' Teeth . . .	21	0	0		26	0	0
Scrivelloes	12	0	0		18	0	0
Flax, Riga ton	60	0	0		65	0	0
Ditto Petersburg . . .	48	0	0		50	0	0
Galls, Turkey cwt.	7	0	0		9	0	0
Geneva, Hall bond gal.	0	4	0		0	4	2
Ditto, English	0	14	0		0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0
Hemp, Riga ton	44	0	0		45	0	0
Ditto Petersburg . . .	40	0	0		41	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas . . lb.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto East-India . . .	0	0	0		0	0	0
Iron British bars . . ton	11	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto Swedish C. & N. D.	21	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort .	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs ton	17	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ton	21	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white ton	33	0	0		0	0	0
Logwood chips . . . ton	0	0	0		0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	5	0		5	15	0
Mahogany ft.	0	1	8		0	2	2
Oil, Linca . . 24 gal jar	15	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti . . ton	70	0	0		72	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm . . cwt.	0	16	0		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom . . . cwt.	5	0	0		5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond . .	2	0	0		2	4	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	6		0	4	9
Ditto Leeward Island .	0	3	2		0	3	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	3	0		0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb	2	9	0		3	0	0
Silk, raw . . Ditto . .	1	6	0		1	17	0
Tallow, Russia, white .	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto yellow	2	14	0		2	15	0
Tar, Stockholm . . bar.	1	3	0		1	4	0
Tin in blocks . . . cwt.	5	0	0		5	2	6
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8		0	1	12
Wax, Guinea . . . cwt.	8	0	0		8	8	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0		0	0	0
Wine:							
Red Port, bond pipe . .	33	0	0		40	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	40	0	0		50	0	0
Ditto Madeira	50	0	0		55	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Calcevela	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Sherry butt	28	0	0		46	0	0
Ditto Claret	35	0	0		45	0	0

Wine :

Red Port, bond pipe .	33	0	0		40	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	40	0	0		50	0	0
Ditto Madeira	50	0	0		55	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Calcevela	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Sherry butt	28	0	0		46	0	0
Ditto Claret	35	0	0		45	0	0

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield . . . Div. 67 . . .	100	—	100	—
Coventry . . . (Div. 441) . .	620	—	610	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—
Criman	1	1	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41)	60	0	—	—
Grand Junction . . (Div. 81) .	105	—	—	—
Grand Surrey . . .	50	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon . . Div. 15a	11	11	—	—
Lancaster Div. 11 . .	17	19	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 87)	230	—	—	—
Old Union Div. 47 . .	99	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 311 . .	420	—	—	—
Shropshire Div. 47 . .	78	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—
Swansea Div. 107 . .	175	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	9	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey . . Div. 607	1200	—	—	—
Warwick & Birmingham . Div. 127	250	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham .	23	—	—	—
Wey and Arun	100	—	—	—
<i>Docks.</i>				
East India Div. 71 . .	137	—	132	—
London Div. 51 . .	65	—	—	—
West India Div. 107 .	145	—	—	—
<i>Roads.</i>				
Dover Street . . 100 sh 70 pd . .	100	—	—	—
Commercial	80	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 501 sh . .	9	—	—	—
<i>Insurance Companies.</i>				
Atlas 50 5pd	1	5	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd	1	18	—	—
Globe 100 pd . . Div. 61 . .	105	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd	2	2	—	—
Imperial 500 50pd . .	50	—	—	—
London Ship . . with Div . .	18	5	—	—
Royal Exchange	235	—	236	—
Albion 500 sh 450 pd .	32	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire	150	—	—	—
County	25	—	—	—
Rock	2	6	—	—
Birmingham Life . . 1001 pd .	76	—	—	—
<i>Water Works.</i>				
Kent 100 pd (Div. 21)	31	10	—	—
East London 100 pd . Div. 21 10s 58	10	—	—	—
Grand Junction 50 . .	23	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	20	—	25	—
South London	22	—	—	—
West Middlesex	23	—	23	—
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Waterloo . . 100 pd . . (Disct)	14	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 pd (Dis)	52	—	—	—
Ditto New 401 20 pd . Prem. Par	—	—	—	—
<i>Literary Institutions.</i>				
London, 75 gs.	38	—	39	—
Russel	14	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—
<i>Mines.</i>				
Beerstone 36 10pd . . .	3	10	—	—
Butspill 10pd	5	—	—	—
English Copper Company D.Ss.	6	10	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p 29	—	28	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. . . 14 pd . .	1	10	—	—
Auction Mart 50 ex Div. 11 . .	15	—	ex Div.	—
Gas Light and Coke Com. 45 pd Par	3	15	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Height of Barome- terches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Oct. 21	42	52	42	29.60	33 Fair
22	46	52	40	.72	36 Fair
23	37	50	42	.88	39 Fair
24	46	52	45	.62	27 Cloudy
25	47	50	44	.30	0 Rain
26	43	51	48	.50	29 Fair
27	55	57	56	.50	30 Fair
28	53	57	49	.57	28 Showy
29	47	56	50	.50	31 Fair
30	50	51	50	.10	0 Rain
Nov 31	50	50	49	.21	0 Rain
1	47	54	46	.30	27 Fair
2	39	48	47	.20	0 Rain
3	47	48	40	.41	26 Fair
4	46	51	47	.62	0 Rain
5	48	50	48	.58	0 Rain
6	48	49	40	.33	20 Fair
7	36	41	32	.32	28 Fair
8	29	38	42	.46	16 Fair
9	43	47	40	28.80	24 Fair
10	35	35	32	29.36	21 Fair Sn
11	26	34	42	.40	20 Fair St
12	46	49	46	.56	24 Fair
13	46	50	45	.62	27 Fair
14	44	47	35	.51	27 Fair
15	27	37	31	.42	18 Fair
16	28	40	30	.76	15 Cloudy
17	31	39	37	.95	28 Fair
18	42	47	49	.72	16 Cloudy
19	43	47	46	.75	14 Showy
20	46	51	45	.91	16 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Leith, Aberdeen, &c.

At 15s. 9d. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
At 20s. 31s. 6d. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.

At 15s. to 1½g. France.

At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Gottenburgh. Home

At 1g. Madeira, ret. Home 2 gs.

At 3½gs. to 4gs. East-India, Comp. ships.

At 1½ to 1½gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home gs.

At 35s. to 40s. Leeward Islands.

At 2½gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.

At 1½ to 2gs. Western Isles. Home 2 gs.

At 2gs. to 50s. Jamaica. Home 2½ to 3 gs.

At 2 gs. to 50s. Brazils. Home, the same.

At 7gs. East-Indies, out and home.

At 3 to 4 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.

At 2½ to 3 gs. Honduras,

At 5 to 6 gs. Canada, at 40s. Newfoundland.

At 3gs. to 4gs. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, Home.

At 3gs. to 4gs. American States.

At 3gs. River Plate.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	6s 7d.
The Half ditto	ditto 8 11	3 3d.
The Quar. ditto	ditto 4 5½	1 7½d.
The ¼ do. ditto	ditto 2 2½	0 9d.

POTATOES.

Kidney	5 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	3 10 0
Champions ..	4 0 0	Apple	4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1816.					
Nov 8 ..	4 0	4 4	5 8	5 6	0 0
15 ..	4 0	4 4	5 8	5 6	0 0
22 ..	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 6	0 0
29 ..	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 6	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs. ...	104s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.		119s
Loaves, fine.		132s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs.		113s

COTTON TWIST.

Nov 18.	Male 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 4d.
	No. 120	7s. 9d.
	2d quality, No. 40	2s. 10d.
	Discount—15 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 2 ..	33s 6d to 43 9	34s 0d to 48 9
9 ..	33s 0d 50 0	34s 6d 45 6
16 ..	35s 6d 38 9	34s 0d 47 3
23 ..	35s 0d 44 0	35s 0d 47 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 17d	45lb. per doz. 28
Crop hides for cut. 19d	Ditto 50 to 70. 56½
Flat Ordinary .. 18d	Seals, Large.... 9d

SOAP; yellow, 80s.; mottled 94s.; curd 102s.
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	34½	Palermo, per oz. 114d.	
Amsterdam, us.	41.6	Leghona	45½
Ditto at sight	41.0	Genoa	43½
Rotterdam	12-14	Venice,	27-50
Hamb. us. 2½	37-10	Naples	38½
Altona us. 2½	37-11	Lisbon	54½
Paris, 1 d. d.	26-10	Oporto	54½
Ditto, 2 us.	26-30	Rio Janeiro	55½
Madrid	34½	Dublin	11½
Cadiz,	34	Cork	12

agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov 7 ..	5 15 0	2 4 0	8 8 0
14 ..	4 15 0	2 0 0	7 7 0
21 ..	5 10 0	2 2 0	8 8 0
28 ..	5 15 0	2 2 0	8 8 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st October, to 21st November.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium	5 p. cent. Serp.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Oct														
21	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	181 ¹ / ₂	13p	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
22	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	181 ¹ / ₂	14p	10p	62 ¹ / ₂
23	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	15p	11p	62 ¹ / ₂
24	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	181 ¹ / ₂	15p	12p	62 ¹ / ₂
25	—	63 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	93	—	—	—	—	—	181 ¹ / ₂	13p	7p	62
26	King George III Pro			claimed	med									
28	St. Simon and St. Jude													
29	217	60 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	14p	9p	62
30	216	60 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	—	14p	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
31	216	60 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	182	14p	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
Nov														
1	—	61	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	14p	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
2	216	60 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	182	13p	10p	62 ¹ / ₂
4	King William III. Landed													
5	Pari's Conspiracy													
6	216	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	94	—	15 15-16	—	—	—	183	13p	10p	62 ¹ / ₂
7	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	92 ¹ / ₂	15 15-16	—	—	—	183	—	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
8	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	—	16	—	—	—	—	13p	9p	62 ¹ / ₂
9	Lord Mayor's Day													
11	217	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	—	13p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
12	218	62	63	78	95	—	16 3-16	—	—	—	184	14p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
13	—	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	—	14p	12p	63
14	218	61 ¹ / ₂	63	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	—	16p	14p	63 ¹ / ₂
15	218	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	187	16p	14p	63
16	—	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	188 ¹ / ₂	17p	14p	62 ¹ / ₂
18	217	62	63	77	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	—	17p	14p	63
19	218	61 ¹ / ₂	62	77	94	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	188	17p	14p	62 ¹ / ₂
20	—	72 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	78	95	—	16 16-17	—	—	—	—	17p	14p	63 ¹ / ₂

IRISH FUNDS.

Oct.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Loan 3 p. cent.	Government Stock, 3 p. cent.	Government Loan 4 p. cent.	Government Stock, 5 p. cent.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 p. cent.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 p. cent.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 p. cent.	Omnium.
17	—	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	210 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	78 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	210 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	210 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	—	102	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	78 ¹ / ₂	—	—	101 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	210	77 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	—	102 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	99	—	—
Nov												
1	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	102 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	101 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	98	—	—
9	210	76 ¹ / ₂	—	—	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	98 ¹ / ₂	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LON.	NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
	Oct 24	Nov 1.	Aug 20.
3 per cent.	53	53	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	84	61
New Loan 6 per cent.	—	94	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—	97 ¹ / ₂
Bank Shares	94	95	—

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Oct. 20, to

Nov. 21.

1816	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
Oct.		
20	57 90	1128 75
22	58	1128 75
24	57 70	1130
26	57 65	1131
29	57 90	1140
31	57 85	1155
Nov		
2	57 85	1152 50
4	57 80	1150
6	57 60	1135
8	57 30	1142 50
10	56 65	1137 50
12	56 85	1140
14	56 65	1143
16	56 20	1137 50
19	56 25	1140
21	56 20	1150

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.